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July — December

ARCHAEOLOGICAL NEWS¹

NOTES ON RECENT EXCAVATIONS AND DISCOVERIES; OTHER NEWS

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GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

AMERICANISTS. — International Congress. — The Thirteenth Session of the International Congress of Americanists will be held in the halls of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, October 20–25, 1902. The object of the Congress is to bring together students of the archaeology, ethnology, and early history of the two Americas, and, by the reading of papers and by discussions, to advance knowledge of these subjects. Communications may be oral or written, and in French, German, Spanish, Italian, or English. All debates are expected to be brief, and no paper must exceed thirty minutes in delivery. The papers presented to the Congress will, on the approval of the Bureau, be printed in the volume of Proceedings. Members of the Congress are expected to send, in advance of the meeting, the titles, and, if possible, abstracts of their papers, to the General Secretary. The subjects to be discussed by the Congress relate to: (I) The native races of America, their origin, distribution, history, physical characteristics, languages, inventions, customs, and religions; (II) The history of the early contact between America and the Old World. All persons interested in the study of the archaeology, ethnology, and early history of the two Americas may become members of the Congress by signifying their desire to Mr. Marshall H. Saville, General Secretary of the Commission of Organization, American Museum of Natural History, New York, and remitting, either direct to the Treasurer (Mr. Harlan I. Smith, American Museum of Natural History) or through

¹ The departments of Archaeological News and Discussions and of Bibliography of Archaeological Books are conducted by Professor FOWLER, Editor-in-charge, assisted by Miss MARY H. BUCKINGHAM, Professor HARRY E. BURTON, Professor JAMES C. EGBERT, JR., Professor ELMER T. MERRILL, Dr. GEORGE N. OLCOTT, Professor JAMES M. PATON, and the Editors, especially Professor MARQUAND.

No attempt is made to include in the present number of the JOURNAL material published after December 31, 1901.

For an explanation of the abbreviations, see pp. 99, 100.

the General Secretary, the sum of \$3.00 in American money. The receipt of the Treasurer for this amount will entitle the holder to a card of membership and to all official publications emanating from the Thirteenth Session of the Congress. Mr. Morris K. Jesup is President, and the Duke of Loubat Vice-President, of the Commission of Organization.

FEODOSIA. — Greek Coins. — In a brickfield near Feodosia, on the east coast of the Crimea, according to a letter in the *Vossische Zeitung*, a vessel containing about a thousand ancient Greek copper coins of various sizes has lately been dug up. On one side of the coins the letters ΠΑΗ are inscribed, on the other side is the head of Pan. Pan was the tutelary god of Panticapæum, the old Milesian colony upon whose site Kertch now stands. The coins are in good preservation. They bear, besides the inscription, a quiver and an arrow. (*Athen.* July 31, 1901.)

MOKIEWKA. — Scythian Armor. — A discovery is reported from St. Petersburg in the *Vossische Zeitung*. Lieutenant-general Brandenburg was commissioned by the Artillery Museum in St. Petersburg early in June to excavate the Scythian burial mounds near the village of Mokiewka in the Tschigiv circuit. In one of these grave mounds he came upon the skeleton of a Scythian warrior in complete armor. The whole of the armor was in excellent preservation. Hitherto only isolated parts of the Scythian panoply have come to light. The armor has been carefully packed and forwarded to St. Petersburg, where it is at present on view in the Artillery Museum. (*Athen.* August 10, 1901.)

NISCH (SERVIA). — Roman Coins and a Head of Constantine. — At Nisch (Naissus), in Servia, a number of Roman coins and other antiquities were found in August, 1900. These are described by M. M. VASSITS in *Röm. Mith.* 1901, pp. 47-56 (3 figs.). Most important is a large bronze head, which is thought to have belonged to a statue of Constantine the Great, and is regarded as the best existing example of the work of that time.

AMRA (ARABIA). — The Castle. — In the *Neues Wiener Tageblatt*, ALOIS MUSIL and his associate MIELICH describe their visit to the castle of Amra, about 140 miles east of Jerusalem. The castle, hitherto inaccessible to Europeans, proved to contain important treasures of antiquity. It was built before the time of Christ, and has been uninhabited for thirteen hundred years. The explorers are to publish a book with a full account of the castle. (*Biblia*, November, 1901.)

LOCAL MUSEUMS IN TURKEY. — In *S. S. Times*, November 9, 1901, H. V. HILPRECHT describes the growth of the Archaeological Museum at Constantinople, and announces that local museums are to be established in the chief towns of the Ottoman Empire, the first of which are to be at Baghdad, Koniah, and Jerusalem. At the latter place there is already the beginning of a museum, formed chiefly from the discoveries of the Palestine Exploration Fund.

CATALOGUE OF CASTS. — P. P. Caproni and Brother, of 1914-20, Washington Street, Boston, Mass., have issued an illustrated catalogue (1901), in which the casts for sale by the firm are represented. These number about fifteen thousand, chiefly classical and Renaissance subjects.

NECROLOGY. — **Charles Chipiez.** — Charles Chipiez, best known by his share in the *Histoire de l'Art dans l'Antiquité* of Perrot and Chipiez, died

at Paris, November 9, 1901, aged sixty-six years. He was the author of numerous articles and monographs on the architecture of many epochs and stages of civilization, a practical architect, member of the Société Centrale des Architectes Français, and an officer of the Legion of Honor. (*Chron. d. Arts*, November 16, 1901; *Athen.* November 30, 1901.)

Hermann Grimm. — The recent death of Hermann Grimm leaves a far greater blank than many a more distinguished writer, for with him passed away one of the last links that connected this century with Germany's great classical period. Hermann was born in Cassel in 1828. He was brought up in all the traditions of the Goethe school; and he did them credit, though his was not a creative mind. His poems and novels were of small importance, but his works on art were exceedingly popular, for he possessed the power of presenting his ideas in clear and pleasant form, free from all figuring pedantry. His life of Michael Angelo, perhaps his best-known work, is written in German worthy of Goethe's disciple, but it was as an essayist that he excelled. Grimm, who for many years filled the position of Art Lecturer at Berlin University, had long been ailing, but his interest in art and literature remained undiminished to the last. (*Athen.* July 13, 1901.)

Émile Lambin. — Émile Lambin, whose writings on Gothic flora have attracted considerable attention, died at Paris, September 19, 1901, aged 65.

EGYPT

A YEAR'S EXPLORATION OF EGYPT. — The following brief sketch of the results of excavations in the season of 1900-01 is taken from *Biblia*, November, 1901, pp. 256-260.

At **El Amrah**, a few miles south of Abydos, Messrs. Wilkin and Randall-MacIver showed how the types prevailing in the pre-historic times, whether in the forms of vessels or materials employed, or in the construction of tombs, merge gradually into those which are known to have existed in the first dynasty. They also found on a carved slate, which is known as a type of the middle of the pre-historic age, an emblem in bas-relief so curiously resembling the general character of the hieroglyphs, though not identified with any particular one, that it is believed to be the earliest recorded example of the primitive writing.

At **Abydos** Professor Petrie has continued his work of identifying the royal tombs of the first and second dynasties, despoiled by his predecessor, and so arranging the chronology of that time. But his search has been even more fruitful. In the tomb of Zer, placed as Mena's successor, and therefore the second king of Egypt, was found a female arm wrapped in its original cloth, which on being unrolled yielded a unique and valuable set of jewelry, with designs in gold, turquoise, lazuli, and amethyst. These were restrung as found, and remain at Gizeh, by far the oldest and most perfect set of the ancient Egyptian jewels. A further example of the art of that reign were two lions in ivory.

The handle of the royal land-measuring cord of King Den and two large stones inscribed with the name of Perabsen are also relics of importance; but the richest find comes from the tomb of King Khasekhemui. Here were found the royal sceptre, in good preservation, seven stone vases with gold covers, two gold bracelets, and twenty copper dishes. (An account of

these discoveries is given by G. STEINDORFF, *S. S. Times*, December 21, 1901. See *Berl. Phil. W.* November 9, 1901.) With the aid of the objects recently discovered we can now trace the progress of the indigenous Egyptian people from the pre-historic stage to the second dynasty. Nothing forces us to assume the immigration of a New Race.

The gap in our knowledge between the second dynasty and the fourth is filled to some extent by the discoveries of Mr. John Garstang. From **El Alawniyeh**, working slowly northward during the winter months, a pre-historic burial ground and two settlements of the same period were examined in turn. An undisturbed burying site of the Old Empire yielded some results of interest, including a number of the curious "button" seals, which the explorer believes may have been the real ancestor of the scarab that in later times became so popular, and a set of alabaster vessels of rare quality with a long gold necklet and jewels, which remain in the museum at Cairo.

Later in the season Mr. Garstang's attention was called to a large construction described as an ancient fort, high up in the desert from **Beit Khallaf**, westward from **Girga**. A secret stairway revealed itself, and soon the name of Neter Kha, impressed upon the seal of a wine jar, made clear the importance of the discovery. This name was already known as that of the builder of the famous step pyramid at Saqqara, the oldest of those great monuments of early Egypt. From an adjoining mastaba, built in imitation of the step pyramid, came also a name new to history, Hen Khet, being the king apparently who succeeded the former. In the site around were large mastabas of the servants of these kings; the plans of their tombs at once supplied the missing link with those of the earlier times. Meanwhile the excavation of the great tomb showed the stairway to descend under an arch — the earliest known — steeply into the sand, and to be protected at intervals, portcullis-wise, by massive doors of stone. Eventually, at a depth of ninety feet from the surface of the mastaba, were found eighteen underground chambers, disturbed and plundered, yet filled with relics. (In *Athen.* November 9, 1901, it is stated that excavations at this site are to be continued by Mr. Garstang, the expenses being borne by private persons.)

At **Naga Dêy**, on the opposite side of the river, Dr. G. A. Reisner has also achieved important results for the University of California. The period of his finds embraces all those considered above, with which his results work out in striking analogy and confirmation. In addition to a large set of vessels of alabaster, slate, diorite, and other stones, he has nearly twenty of the early stone cylinder seals, which are now attracting much attention; a gold seal with the name of Mena, and a gold pendant bearing the name sign of This. His gold jewels form a remarkable collection.

At **Abu Sir**, still bearing on the Old Empire, Dr. H. Schäfer and Dr. L. Borchardt, for the Germans, have continued their work on the site of the temples of Ra and of the Obelisk. The startling find is a great brick-built boat of Ra, on the south side of the temple; but of equal importance is their uncovering of traces of the inclined planes by which the buildings were constructed — confirming at last a much-abused theory.

At **Thebes**, Mr. Percy Newberry continues his untiring labors among

the private rock tombs. The burying place of Rekhmara has not been found, but much valuable copying and exploration has been done. In the débris before one tomb were found three bronze dishes, perfect specimens of the art of their time, in each of which is an ox in the centre, so that when the bowl is filled the animal appears to be standing in the fluid and drinking from it.

In the **Fayoum**, Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt have also continued their regular labors. They have again been fortunate in the number of papyri found, but unhappily many will be unserviceable on account of the damp. With a view to escaping from this constant danger they have been inspecting a site in upper Egypt for next year's work.

The official work of the department has been continued with conspicuous energy. At **Karnak**, the fallen columns and those in danger have been removed and numbered, with a view to being rebuilt. At **Thebes**, Mr. Carter has prepared for public view the three royal tombs of Thothmes I and III and of Amenhotep II. At the Gizeh Museum a late acquisition, in addition to the share of excavation finds, is a large statue of Merenptah from Eshmunein. [See below.]

MASPERO, *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1901, pp. 615 f., mentions the discovery at **Boichèh** of an intact tomb of the twelfth dynasty, excavation on the site of a Graeco-Roman necropolis at **Sais**, and the discovery, at **Eshmunein**, of the ruins of a great temple, with a gate of the twelfth dynasty and a colossus of Rameses II, appropriated afterwards by Menephtah. [An account of discoveries in 1900-01 is contained in the *Archaeological Report of the Egyptian Exploration Fund, 1900-01*, pp. 1-9, 15, 18-25.]

ABU ROASH.—**French Excavations.**—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1901, pp. 616-619 (pl.), is a report by E. CHASSINAT on his excavations at Abu Roash. He excavated the site of the chapel belonging to the ruined pyramid. Of the chapel nothing remains, but inscriptions were found showing that the pyramid was that of King Didoufri, one of the earliest kings of the fourth dynasty. A finely-executed head of the king also came to light.

ABYDOS.—**Petrie's Discoveries.**—In *Harper's Monthly*, October, 1901, pp. 682-687 (8 figs.), W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE writes on 'The Royal Tombs at Abydos,' giving a popular account of recent discoveries, which have made known the names of four pre-dynastic kings, Ka, Zeser, Narmer, and Sam. Their date is about 4900 to 4800 B.C. A summary of this article is given in *Biblia*, November, 1901, pp. 249-251. An extract from a letter of PETRIE to the *New York Journal* is given *ibid.* October, 1901, pp. 240-242, and a summary account of the discoveries at Abydos, compiled from the volumes of the Eg. Ex. Fund for 1900 and 1901, is given *ibid.* August, 1901, pp. 149-152.

ANTINOË.—**The Excavations.**—In *R. Arch.* XXXIX, 1901, pp. 77-92, is an extract from a lecture by AL. GAYET, describing his fifth campaign of excavation at Antinoë. The chief interest centres about the cemeteries of late Roman times. Here corpses were found still swathed in their funeral garments, and painted and embroidered cloths show the costumes of the time. The necropolis of the time of the twelfth dynasty has been discovered some miles below Antinoë. No objects of unusual interest have been found in the tombs there.

SAKKÂRA.—**The Pyramid of Unas.**—Excavations have been continued, under Barsanti's supervision, about the pyramid of Unas (cf. *Am. J. Arch.* 1901, p. 332). The underground chambers were found as was expected, but contained little of interest. The chapel is much ruined, but the fragments show that it had a portico with at least eight monolithic columns which had palm-leaf capitals. A tomb of the Saïte period was also discovered. (MASPERO, *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1901, pp. 614 f.)

THEBES.—**Restorations and Discoveries.**—At Thebes, the temples have been provided with gates to protect them from injury, and the repairs of the temple of Karnak, made necessary by the fall of the columns in 1899, have been finished. The thorough clearing out of the ruins has led to happy results: the discovery of statues of the twelfth dynasty at the pylon of Thutmosis III, and, at the temple of Khonsu, of the statue of Khonsu, erected by Harmhabi, in his own likeness. (MASPERO, *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1901, p. 615; pl.)

An Egyptian Figure South of the Zambesi.—In *Biblia*, October, 1901, pp. 242-243, is a communication from Dr. CARL PETERS, to the *London Times*, concerning an Egyptian figure found south of the Zambesi river. Professor PETRIE declares that the figure is certainly ancient, has been buried in moist earth (*i.e.* not in an Egyptian tomb), and has not been kept long by an Arab. On the chest is the cartouche of Tahutmes III (about 1450 B.C.), of the eighteenth dynasty. The discovery of such a figure in South Africa may open new problems or reopen old ones in Egyptian history.

A New Periodical.—The first volume of *Le Musée Égyptien*, "recueil de monuments et de notices sur les fouilles d'Égypte," has appeared. The purpose of this periodical is to reproduce in the best manner possible the literary and archaeological treasures of the Bulaq Museum. The first volume, with forty-two plates, contains chiefly Egyptian inscriptions and pictures, with fresh data on the life and history of the Egyptians. (*Nation*, September 12, 1901.)

Egyptian Antiquities sent to Pittsburg.—The Pittsburg Museum (U.S.) has received from London eight large cases of antiquities from Egypt, which were allotted to the Museum by the Egypt Exploration Fund. Among these are a drinking vessel and numerous small objects from the tomb of King Ka, an engraved ebony tablet, a bar of gold engraved with the name of King Menes, and the sarcophagus of a princess of the family of King Zer, whose date is not far from 4700 B.C. There are hundreds of other objects of various interest and importance. (*Biblia*, January, 1902, p. 337.)

BABYLONIA

BABYLON.—**Discoveries of the German Expedition.**—The German expedition, headed by Koldewey, has discovered the throne room of Nebuchadnezzar, a magnificent structure, 18 m. wide and 52 m. long, directly opposite the entrance of which is the niche where once stood the king's throne. On both sides of the niche are important remains of the colored decoration of the walls. In addition to this work in the old castle, or *Kasr*, and in the processional street of Marduk, the Germans have been excavating in the city proper, near the village of Jimjima, and have found many tablets inscribed with letters, psalms, contracts, word lists, etc., of

great interest. The work is to be extended to the hill called Amram-bar-Ali, where rich returns are expected. The expedition has obtained the right to excavate the neighboring hills of Fara and Abu Hatab, which probably belong to the pre-Sargonic period, the fourth millennium before Christ. These hills are near Nippur, where the expedition of the University of Pennsylvania has obtained its important results. Individual members of the German expedition have been publishing the results of their private studies, among which a pamphlet, *Von Babylon nach den Ruinen von Hira und Huarnaq*, by BRUNO MEISTER, deserves special mention. (*Independent*, November 7, 1901; cf. *Biblia*, November, 1901, pp. 271-272; *Berl. Phil. W.* November 9, 1901.)

According to a further report of the *Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft*, by which the expedition was sent out, Koldewey has discovered a temple of Adar or Ninib, the tutelary god of the physicians. About four hundred bricks were found, but the inscriptions on the majority have not yet been deciphered. One contains the litany sung by the choruses when the god Marduk returned from the procession to his temple, which was discovered last winter by the explorers. (*Athen.* December 14, 1901.)

SYRIA AND PALESTINE

TRAVELS IN PALESTINE.—In the *Mittheilungen und Nachrichten des Deutschen Palaestina Vereins*, 1900, pp. 65-77, 49-56 (6 figs.), and 1901, pp. 1-9 (4 figs.), Dr. SCHUMACHER continues his report of his travels and investigations east of the Jordan. His investigations are, so far as here recorded, topographical. *Ibid.* 1900, pp. 56-64, 77-80, and 1901, pp. 9-14, D. J. SAUL describes his trip from El-Akabe to Jerusalem by way of Gaza. In *Z. D. Pal. V.* 1901, pp. 113-126 (7 figs.), LUCIEN GAUTIER describes a trip in the region of the Dead Sea and the land of Moab.

DSCHERASCH.—**Inscriptions.**—In the *Mittheilungen und Nachrichten des Deutschen Palaestina Vereins*, 1900, pp. 41-44 (5 figs.), G. SCHUMACHER publishes seven inscriptions from Dscherasch. One is from the lintel of the door of the Mausoleum (No. 15), two are dedications to Masculinius (Nos. 16 and 17), two others refer to the same person (Nos. 18 and 19), and one is a milestone. Two much-defaced busts probably belong to the monument of Masculinius.

JERUSALEM.—**A Tomb with Hebrew and Greek Inscriptions.**—In the *Mittheilungen und Nachrichten des Deutschen Palaestina Vereins*, 1900, pp. 33-37 (6 figs.), P. BONAVENTURA LUGSCHNEIDER describes a recently discovered tomb just outside of Jerusalem. Three square chambers have been opened, and a fourth chamber appears to exist. Twenty-nine ossuaries were found. The inscriptions are discussed by E. KAUSCH, *ibid.* pp. 37-41. They are in Hebrew and Greek, and appear to date from the last century before or the first century after Christ. A note by G. DALMAN, on the Hebrew inscriptions, is to be found *ibid.* pp. 82 f.

The Fountain of Siloah.—The fountain of Siloah has been cleaned, and the wall through which the water from the fountain of St. Mary leaked away has been cemented. The fountain of Siloah is, therefore, now again supplied with water. In the course of the work the construction of the fountain or basin was examined. Further investigations show that a second chamber, connecting with the first basin, was also a water-holder.

From this a passage opened, which apparently served as a means by which the fountain could be approached and its supply of water regulated. (C. SCHICK, *Mitteilungen und Nachrichten des Deutschen Palaestina Vereins*, 1900, pp. 45, 81 f.)

THE MADABA MOSAIC.—The French Academy of Inscriptions recently resolved to undertake the cost of a reproduction of the mosaic chart of Madaba, which is so important a record of the topography of ancient Palestine, with an exact rendering of the colors of the original. (*Athen.* August 31, 1901.)

SERDJILLA.—**A Mosaic Pavement and Inscription.**—In *R. Arch.* XXXIX, 1901, pp. 62–68 (1 pl.; 1 fig.), HOWARD CROSBY BUTLER publishes a mosaic found in a bath at Serdjilla, in Syria. The outer border consists of a simple pattern of inclined squares. Within this is a second border,—a running plant treated as scroll work, with birds, fruits, and disks inserted in the open spaces. The main body of the mosaic contains a tiger killing a gazelle, a lion killing a wild ass, a bear running at full speed, a gray animal of feline form pursuing its prey, two birds, and a tree. In the part of the mosaic not uncovered were doubtless other animals. Each figure is outlined in black. The other colors used are in part naturalistic, the tiger being striped black and orange, blood being red, etc., but gray and brown shades are much affected. The designs are inspired by ancient traditions, and the composition and technique are excellent. A medallion in the middle of the mosaic contains an inscription which is discussed by WILLIAM KELLY PRENTICE, *ibid.* pp. 68–76. It is written in bad hexameters, and records the fact that Julianus, son of Thallasius, and his wife Domna gave the pavement (and probably the bath). The bath was finished in July, 473 A.D. The date (the month of Panemus, year 784, indiction 11) is reckoned from the Seleucid era.

SIDON.—**A Gold Plaque.**—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1901, pp. 565–567 (fig.), C. CLERMONT-GANNEAU publishes a gold plaque from near Sidon. Asclepius and Hygieia are represented standing. Asclepius is half draped and bearded. His serpent twines about his staff. Hygieia is fully draped and holds a serpent which she is feeding from a dish. Between these two figures stands a diminutive Telesphorus. The work is poor, but purely Hellenic, with no Semitic elements.

A Temple of Eshmoun.—At Bostân esh-Shaykh, about an hour's ride north of Sidon, the emissaries of the Ottoman Museum have discovered ruins of a Phoenician temple identified by an inscription as that of Eshmoun. Five inscriptions were found, one of which, in two lines, begins "May Eshmoun bless," while two larger ones, identical in contents, give the name of "King Bad-Ashtoreth, king of the Sidonians, grandson of King Eshmoun 'azar, king of the Sidonians," and mention the temple which he built for Eshmoun, "the holy priest-prince." (H. V. HILPRECHT, *S. S. Times*, December 21, 1901.)

TEL-B-ERH-CHIBÂH.—**An Egyptian Stele.**—At the last meeting of the Paris Académie des Inscriptions, CLERMONT-GANNEAU reported his discovery at Telb-erh-Chibâh, near Mzeiris, to the south of Damascus, of 'an Egyptian stèle of Pharaoh Seti I of the Nineteenth Dynasty,' which proves that the Egyptian conquests had extended far towards Syria at a time when the Israelites had not yet settled there. (*Athen.* Nov. 9, 1901.)

ASIA MINOR

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL JOURNEY.—The *Berl. Phil. W.* October 26, 1901, states, on the authority of the *Vossische Zeitung*, that Dr. BELCK has discovered at Amasia a fine Greek inscription of Pharnaces of Pontus, son of Mithradates, cut in the rock. Amasia was in ancient times impregnable. Dr. Belck also visited the fortress of Tokat, Gümenek (Comana Pontica), where he measured the ruins of the temple and found several inscriptions, Niksar (Neocaesarea), the ancient Cabira, where was the treasury of Mithradates, Herek (Eupatoria), and Ladik (Laodicea). Further information is given, *ibid.* December 28, 1901. Zileh, the ancient Zela, was found to be upon a natural hill, not an artificial mound. At Kalchissar, Hittite sculptures and a badly weathered inscription were found. At Uyuk a new figure of a lion came to light, and Belck found that the whole hill is 870 m. in circuit, and that about 12 m. of its height is artificial. The whole ruin is perhaps that of a temple, which dates from about 2000–1500 B.C. At Boghazkiö, some 25 km. south of Uyuk, several hitherto unnoticed figures were added to the procession represented in the rock cut relief. The place was no doubt used as a temple or sanctuary. The ancient city about 2 km. from Boghazkiö is not Pteria, but some other city, which was built about 1500 B.C., and destroyed about 700 B.C. Belck has partly deciphered a great Hittite inscription, in ten lines, which nobody had copied before on account of its badly weathered condition. It probably has reference to the foundation of the city. Within the city are remains of several towers. Many fragments of clay tablets with Assyrian writing were found. At Nefezkiö, probably the ancient Tavia, many remains of Greek columns and sculptures were found. From Caesarea Belck went through Cappadocia. He found proof of the existence of a great Cimmerian power here, about 700–585 B.C. The Moschi (identical with the present Georgians) lived in Cappadocia about 750–640 B.C., when they were expelled by the Cimmerians. Kara Uyuk, near Caesarea, was a town of the Moschi, and is the place from which the Cappadocian cuneiform inscriptions came. Belck also found a great Hittite inscription, apparently relating to the foundation of a city near the ruins of which it was discovered. Another Hittite inscription on the body of a king's statue was found at Bor. Tyana was recognized as the site of a Turanian city destroyed about 680 B.C., probably by the Cimmerians. Several cities of Cilicia were visited. At Caesarea two Hittite inscriptions were found.

INSCRIPTIONS FROM VARIOUS PLACES.—In the *R. Ét. Gr.* XIV, 1901, pp. 295–305, A. E. CONTOLEON publishes thirty-seven inscriptions. Ten are from Smyrna and the neighborhood, five from Tralles, four from Koula, in Lydia, and three from Philadelphia. The rest are from various places in Asia Minor. Nearly all are votive inscriptions or simple epitaphs, though there are a few fragmentary decrees. None seems to be of earlier date than Roman times.

Twenty new inscriptions from Mysia, with some corrections on those previously published, are given by J. A. R. MONRO in *J.H.S.* XXI, 1901, pp. 229–237. To be noted are the identification of Balat with Hadrianeia, the discovery of a probable site for Hadrianutherae and the occurrence of the singular of the Homeric *εἰνάρες*. A financial decree of the fourth or third century B.C. and a statue-base of a priest of Zeus Idaeus are from Scepsis.

COS. — Various Discoveries. — During a five months' stay on the island of Cos in 1900, R. HERZOG not only found hundreds of inscriptions, his primary object, but also discovered the island to be full of monumental evidence of every kind and from all periods of its history, Carian, Greek, Roman, Byzantine and Mediaeval. The Asclepieum was not found, but among the discoveries made in trial excavations were an unusually fine Orpheus-mosaic now in Constantinople, a curious wall with piers and movable panels like a proscenium and a fountain-shrine of Demeter and Cora with many small objects like those from Eleusis. A survival of pre-Hellenic script similar to the Cretan was found among the masons' marks on Greek fourth century building blocks. The whole island is a most promising field for systematic excavation. (*Arch. Anz.* 1901, pp. 131-140; 7 cuts.)

ERYTHRAE. — The Existing Remains of this City. — In *Athen. Mith.* XXVI, 1901, pp. 103-118 (pl. vii; 3 cuts), G. WEBER describes the existing remains of Erythrae, correcting some of the earlier notices. The Hellenistic wall can be traced through most of its length, and in some places reaches a height of 5 m. The thickness varies from 4.40 m. to 5.20 m., and at irregular intervals are found remains of towers. The Acropolis was much altered in Byzantine times, but the inner fortifications, apparently, like the outer wall of the fourth century B.C., can be traced in places. The theatre is the chief ruin, but of this nothing is now visible except scanty remains of the seats. The temple of Athena Polias seems to have been on the Acropolis, but no traces of it remain. The Heracleum is probably to be sought, not where Hamilton suggests, but near the sea, where are a fragment of an archaic Ionic capital and other architectural remains. Other traces of ancient buildings of but little importance are still visible. The city was supplied with water from the mountains to the east by a conduit containing clay pipes, and there are also remains of wells. The city existed in Byzantine times, to which belong the ruins of three churches, the transformation of the Acropolis, and an aqueduct which pierces the ancient wall at the south. The site has been thoroughly plundered and the ancient remains largely destroyed. Recent terracing for vineyards has contributed to this destruction. Nine hitherto unpublished inscriptions, honorary, dedicatory, or funerary, but of little importance, conclude the article.

LAMPSAKI. — A Gilded Terra-cotta Vase. — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1901, pp. 297-298, S. REINACH, on behalf of Hamdy Bey, describes a vase found in a tumulus at the *Caza* of Lampsaki, on the road from Dardanelles to Lampsacus. It is 0.52 m. high, has three handles (one broken), and is completely gilded. On a blue band a hunting scene is represented in colored relief. A white boar is attacked by three men and three dogs. Blue and red are among the colors employed. The vase belongs to the time of Alexander and is an important specimen of ceramic ware made in imitation of metal.

MILETUS. — The German Excavations. — In *Berl. Phil. W.* October 26, 1901, is a summary of KEKULÉ v. STRADONITZ's report to the Berlin Academy on the excavations at Miletus from September to the end of the year 1900. The streets and the water supply were investigated, the Hellenistic and later walls were traced and examined, and a market place, perhaps the agora, perhaps one of the emporia of the city, was found near the harbor. The "theatre-like building" found in 1899 is now seen to be the

bouleuterion. This is proved by an inscription, which also shows that the building was erected about 200 B.C. Numerous pieces of architectural and other sculpture were found. At one point was a standing archaic female statue with a bird held at the breast, several seated statues, and an archaic bull. This was probably the site of the temple of Artemis. Several mosaics came to light, among them one with busts of the nine Muses in the order given by Hesiod. At a point halfway to Didyma a heroum was partially excavated.

MOCISSUS.—**A New Hittite Inscription.**—A “Hittite” inscription, written *boustrophedon*, in characters well advanced toward the linear stage, is published by J. G. C. ANDERSON in *J.H.S.* XXI, 1901, p. 323. It is incised on the rock of a mountain fortress north of the upper Halys, near Mocissus.

PERGAMUM.—**Further Excavations.**—The *Berl. Phil. W.* October 26, 1901, quotes from the *Reichs-Anzeiger* the statement that the excavations at Pergamum are being continued by Dörpfeld, and that a long inscription with police regulations concerning streets, water works, boundary walls, fountains, etc., has been found.

RHODES.—**Inscriptions.**—In *Hermes*, XXXVI, 1901, pp. 440-444, F. HILLER VON GAERTRINGEN publishes four Rhodian inscriptions. The first, on a stone once the base of a statue, gives name and titles of a certain Pausanias, who had been phylarch, trierarch, and choregus. The date is probably the second century B.C. The importance of the offices mentioned is discussed. The second inscription is on the same block as the first. Lysanias, son of Parmeniscus, set up a statue of Antipater, son of Dionysius. The artist was Phantias, son of Phantias, a Rhodian. The third inscription records the setting up by the Rhodian senate and people of a statue of Aristides, son of Xenombrotus, who had held several priestly offices. The date is not earlier than the first century B.C. The third inscription is copied from the journal of Ludwig Ross, who saw it in 1843. It supplements *I. G. Ins.* I, 93, recording the crowning of the Rhodian people by the people of Thasos.

SINOPE.—**Inscriptions.**—In the *Revue des Études Anciennes*, 1901, pp. 352-357, D. M. YÉRAKIS publishes (from the *Bvζαντίς*, of Constantinople, September 11, 13, and 17) seventeen inscriptions from Sinope. Three are in Latin, the rest in Greek. Five are stamps on vase handles. One Latin inscription is a dedication to M. Aurelius Antoninus, another mentions the *legio XXII primig(enia) p(ia) f(idelis)*. One of the Greek inscriptions is a list of names (which may be a part of a decree or other document); another honors a certain Claudius Potelius (?) for his munificence.

SMYRNA.—**A Milestone.**—In the *Revue des Études Anciennes*, 1901, pp. 349-351, A. FONTRIER publishes the inscriptions of a milestone found at Bunarbaschi near Smyrna. It was the eighth milestone on the road to Sardis. It has two fragmentary Latin inscriptions, one of which mentions Diocletian and Maximianus, the other, apparently Constantine and his sons, Constantine II and Constantius II. A third inscription, in Greek, may perhaps mention Aurelian.

THYATIRA.—**Inscriptions.**—In the *Revue des Études Anciennes*, III, 1901, pp. 265-268, A. FONTRIER and P. FOURNIER publish three inscriptions from Thyatira. The first gives the name and numerous titles of

A. Julius Nicomachus, who is honored by the senate; the second commemorates Athenades, son of Pythodorus, victor in the boys' *diaulos* at the *Romaea* in Ephesus; the third states that Aur. Alexander, son of Antiochianus, made the two gates.

THRACE

SALONICHI.—**A Latin Inscription.**—P. N. P. publishes the following inscription from Salonichi in *Berl. Phil. W.* September 14, 1901: *M. Oppio Maxi|mo M. Oppius | Philomusus pater | et Oppia Rufa mater.*

SIATISTA.—**A Relief with Inscription.**—In *Berl. Phil. W.* December 14, 1901, P. N. PAPAGEORGIU describes a relief found near Siatista and now at Salonichi. It is much injured. In the middle is a draped Apollo (whether standing or seated is uncertain), playing a lyre. The fragmentary inscription was a dedication by an Alexander in behalf of his son Parmenio, in accordance with written prescription [$\alpha\pi\omicron$] $\pi\rho\omicron$ [$\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\eta$].

GREECE

ARCHAEOLOGY IN GREECE IN 1900-01.—In **Crete** new quarters of the palace at **Cnossus** equal in extent to those first found have been explored, notably a large hall reached by three flights of descending stairs, the only ancient instance of staircases one above another. There are articles from Babylonia, Nubia, and Egypt, including the lid of an alabastron with the name and titles of the little-known Hyksos king, Khyan; frescoes showing new costumes and phases of life; stucco reliefs, with a fleur-de-lis ornament and a style of sculpture resembling that of the Renaissance; further examples of Mycenaean linear script and cult-scenes, and a third system of signs. In the neolithic settlement beneath the Mycenaean, the earliest type of idol known in Greece or the islands was found. [See *Am. J. Arch.* 1901, p. 342; *Berl. Phil. W.* November 2, 1901. On the discoveries at **Gournia**, **Phaestus**, **Praesus**, **Sitia**, and **Zakro**, see below, pp. 71-73.]

In **Leucas** Dr. Dörpfeld continues his search for proofs of the Homeric Ithaca. At **Oeniadae** in Aetolia, ship-houses similar to those at the Piraeus have been found. At **Corinth** but little new work has been done; the base of a statue by Lysippus invites regret. The excavation of the temple of Athena Alea at **Tegea** has yielded important fragments of sculpture, among them a head, possibly by Scopas. The tenth season at **Delphi** was devoted to the group of temples outside the sanctuary to the southeast. They show some important remains of sculptural decorations, especially the *tholos*, which was famous in antiquity. A museum is being provided from the same private source as that at Olympia. At **Dimini**, near **Volo**, in Thessaly, a pre-Mycenaean hill-settlement shows a distinct local type of work, and recalls traditions of the independent and adventurous folk of Iolcus. Three cave-sanctuaries of the Nymphs and kindred divinities have been explored; one at the southern end of **Hymettus**, which yielded inscriptions from the sixth century down, and coins to beyond 400 A.D.; a second on the Attic side of **Parnes**, where small objects of gold were found, and a third in a ravine on **Aegina**.

At **Athens** the Russian Archaeological Institute has been granted a building site, and the French School has provided a building for its foreign students. Dr. Wolters has been succeeded at the German school by Dr. Schrader. The work of strengthening the Parthenon goes on, and is likely

to occupy the next two years. The approach to the Acropolis is being restored to its ancient form by the removal of earth. A room in the Central Museum is now given up to the pottery from the Acropolis. The lower part of the sunken ship-load of sculpture which is now being recovered at **Anticythera** proves to consist chiefly of marble copy-statues hopelessly defaced by the sea-water. Some further bronzes and minor works of art are more valuable. Among them is a statuette of a young athlete on a base of red marble. The bronze head at first called a boxer seems to be a fine Hellenistic portrait, possibly of some king. [On discoveries at **Aegina**, see below, p. 68.]

The Sieglin expedition at **Alexandria** is studying the street plan and the Serapeum. Two cemeteries, Hellenistic and Roman, have been explored, the latter showing a return to an Egyptian style of painting.

Events in Asia Minor are reserved for a later paper. (R. C. BOSANQUET, *J.H.S.* XXI, 1901, pp. 334-352.)

Work of the Greek Archaeological Society in 1900.—In the *Πρακτικά*, 1901, the work of the Greek Archaeological Society in 1900 is recorded. Excavations were carried on at fifteen places. In **Athens** the peribolus of the Olympieum was cleared, and two inscribed altars were found, one of which had a relief representing Artemis hunting; the work at the Stoa of Attalus (*Am. J. Arch.* 1900, p. 488) was completed; and the removal of earth about the Acropolis was begun. At Piraeus the chief work was the investigation of the harbor and walls of Munychia. Here an inscription relating to the walls was found (*Am. J. Arch.* 1901, p. 98). At **Sunium** some simple ancient buildings and a base inscribed Ἀπόλλωνος were discovered, but the chief result of the work was the laying bare of the fortification, which is one of the finest specimens of heavy ancient Greek masonry. The **Cave of Pan** on Mt. Parnes was investigated (*Am. J. Arch.* 1901, p. 341), and excavations at the fortress and the deme of **Phyle** brought to light remains of buildings, a few fragments of sculpture, and vases. At a place called *Καλύβια Κονβαρά*, in Attica, a statue of early "Apollo" type was found by private persons, and excavations by the Society discovered an ancient necropolis. On the work at **Eretria**, see *Am. J. Arch.* 1901, pp. 95 ff., 345. At **Rheneia** tombs containing vases with geometrical designs were opened, but the chief discovery was a small temple of Heracles, in which was the foundation for the statue. The statue itself—wanting the head, feet, and right hand—was found, and is a work of the first or second century B.C. A court with porticoes and a cistern adorned with marine representations in painting, relief, and mosaic, was before the temple. At **Chalcis** the gymnasium was cleared, and a great number of tombs was opened. In the gymnasium a fine mosaic (*Am. J. Arch.* 1901, p. 341) was found. Several early tombs were opened at **Volo** in Thessaly (*Am. J. Arch.* 1900, p. 493; 1901, pp. 345, 348). At **Mycenae** the work of clearing away the earth thrown outside the wall in Schliemann's excavations was begun. Just outside of **Sparta** the **Menelaum**, a cenotaph consisting of three terraces of stone, the lowest of which measures 23.70 m. by 16.50 m. was excavated. Here several small lead idols were found. At **Andania** two mosaics were uncovered in a Roman house. One represents a hunting scene, and has also medallions containing busts, three of which are inscribed Εὐνόδης, Εὐνήριον, and Ἰερώνας. At **Epidaurus** the clearing of the sacred pre-

cinct was completed; the entrance of the Stadium was examined; a building of Roman date, under which were earlier foundations, was partially excavated, and a place east of the propylaea was investigated. Several inscriptions were found, one of which proves the existence of a temple of Telesphorus. A brief account of all these excavations is given in the *Πρακτικά*, pp. 11-19. More detailed reports are given of the excavations at the Olympieum, pp. 29-30 (G. N. NICOLAIDES); at the Stoa of Attalus, pp. 31-35 (K. D. MYLONAS); in the Piraeus, pp. 35-37 (I. CH. DRAGATSES); at the Cave of Pan and at Phyle, pp. 38-50 (A. N. SKIAS); at Sunium, pp. 51-52 (B. STAËS); at Eretria, pp. 53-56 (K. KOUROUNIOTES); at Chalcis, pp. 57-66, with 3 figs. (G. A. PAPABASILEIOS); at Rheneia, pp. 67-71 (D. STAVROPOULOS); at Volo, pp. 72-73 (CHR. TSOUNTAS); at Mycenae, p. 73 (TSOUNTAS); at the Menelaum, pp. 74-87, with 6 figs. (P. KASTRIOTES). A report on clearing and repairing in the odeum of Herodes Atticus at **Athens** is given (with 2 figs.) by A. N. SKIAS, pp. 88-94. In the course of this work a grave containing early pottery was discovered. The activity of the Society in repairing the monument of Philopappus at Athens, in preserving and restoring the monastery at Daphne, in strengthening the supporting walls of the temple at Sunium and the stadium at Delphi, is mentioned (pp. 19-20). The Society also undertook (p. 20) the building of local museums in several places, and made purchases for the National Museum and Numismatic Museum. A description of the statues found at Anticythera, with four reproductions of photographs, fills pp. 95-102 of the *Πρακτικά*. At the end of the volume are four views of the theatre at Epidaurus.

AEGINA. — **Excavations at the Temple.** — In *Berl. Phil. W.* August 3, 1901, pp. 1001-1005, A. FURTWÄGLER gives the results of the excavations at Aegina after they were resumed June 9. The lower strata of the eastern terrace were examined. Here remains of early Doric buildings were found among the rubbish used in filling and grading the terrace, and below this material traces of other early buildings came to light. Between the eastern terrace wall and the rock a hollow space was filled with votive offerings. Here were Mycenaean idols of the goddess, often with a child on her arm, female idols of later times, birds, beasts, a tortoise, bronze fibulae, pins, and ornaments, a fine bronze statuette of a cock, many fragments of various kinds of vases, among them geometric and proto-Corinthian ware, Egyptian scarabs, and early Greek gems. Fragments of Argive bronze reliefs were found, among them one with a representation of Theseus and the Minotaur. A small torso of an archaic marble figure of the goddess, in long drapery, with one hand at her breast, also came to light. Many fragments of Naucratic vases, made especially for dedication to Aphrodite, were found. The most interesting discovery is a carefully cut archaic inscription, with letters 6 cm. high. It reads:

..ΕΟΙΤΑ:ΙΑΡΕΟΣ:ΕΟΝΤΟΣ:ΤΑΦΑΙΑΙ:ΒΟΙΡΟΣ
 ..ΡΘΡ:(Χ?)ΟΒΟΜΟΣ:ΧΟΛΕΦΑΣ:ΡΟΤΕΡΟΕΘΞ
 ΜΙ.ΡΟΙΦΘΞ

"In the priesthood of Cleoëtās (?) a temple was made to Aphaia, and the altar and the ivory (statue) was added [and the wall?] was built round it."

A fragment of a dedication to Aphaia (here called 'Αφαῖα) was found in April. The old temple probably lay beneath the later structure. Pindar's lost ode to Aphaia was probably composed for the dedication of the new temple. Aphaia was a virgin goddess, similar to Britomartis, Dictinna, and Artemis. An extract from an article by FURTWÄGLER in the *Beilage* of the *Münchener Allgemeine Zeitung*, 1901, No. 149, explains the nature of this goddess. Of the pediment sculptures few fragments were found. The terrace south of the temple was investigated and the excavation of the old building lying still farther south was finished. Two buildings west of the temple were excavated. One was a large house with a great hall in which were stone benches, — apparently a place for festive gatherings, — the other seems to have contained a reservoir. Half an hour's walk to the east of the temple an aedicula with Ionic columns was excavated. It was probably a nymphaeum. A small archaic nude female torso of stone and an excellent terra-cotta head of Pan were found here. Remains of large buildings of the classical period were found in the neighborhood. The mosaic with the inscription *C.I.G.* 9894 was laid bare in the town of Aegina. An inscription, found by chance at a distance from the excavations, appears to be an inventory from the sanctuary of Damia and Auxesia, in Oea, and among the votive offerings mentioned are many pins, *περόναι* (cf. *Hdt.* V, 88). Brief notes on the inscriptions mentioning Aphaia are contributed by R. MEISTER and FURTWÄGLER, *Berl. Phil. W.* August 31, 1901. The excavations and their results are described and discussed by R. B. RICHARDSON, in the *Nation*, October 31, 1901. S. REINACH mentions the different names given to the temple in modern times, shows that even if no new evidence had been found we ought to have known that it was the temple of Aphaia, describes the newly found inscription, and discusses the nature of the goddess in *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1901, pp. 524–537. [See also *Arch. Anz.* 1901, pp. 129–131; *Berl. Phil. W.* November 16, 1901, where it is stated that the publication of the discoveries may be expected soon, and that further excavations by the Bavarians are to be hoped for. A summary of FURTWÄGLER'S preliminary report ('Aiginetica. Vorläufiger Bericht über die Ausgrabungen auf Aegina,' *Sitzb. Mün. Akad.* 1901, iii, pp. 363–389) is given by Miss HARRISON in *Cl. R.*, 1901, pp. 473–475.] In *Berl. Phil. W.* December 21, 1901, A. FURTWÄGLER gives a further report of the latest excavations. At the south side of the temple no important discoveries were made. At the east end, remains of earlier structures show that the existing temple was the fourth on the site. Here numerous archaic idols, fibulae, ornaments, etc., were found, among them a shell with Phoenician engraving. Parts of the horizontal cornice of the temple, with marks showing the position of statues, were recognized. Two of the earlier temples can be reconstructed. Eighteen types of roof tiles are now distinguished. A second fragment of the inscription from the temple of Damia and Auxesia, at Oea, has been found, and the inscription, which is now complete, is published by FURTWÄGLER. The goddesses are here called Mnia and Auzesia. The inscription belongs to the fifth century B.C., and gives an inventory of the contents of the temple, in which each goddess had a separate cella. Mnia had even a separate opisthodomus, in which was a statue of Dionysus. In general, the contents of the temple are not valuable, but consist of such articles as might be expected in a rural sanctuary.

ANTICYTHERA. — Further Discoveries. — The *Berl. Phil. W.* December 28, 1901, on the authority of the *Vossische Zeitung*, announces the discovery at Anticythera of further objects from the sunken vessel. (See *Am. J. Arch.* 1901, pp. 92, 339.) A marble horse with elaborate trappings, the third horse found here, has come to light. On the breast are reliefs, among them a head of Medusa. Several fragmentary statues, all badly injured by the water, a number of bases, a hand, a finely executed foot, with sandal and straps, and a variety of vases, several of which have inscriptions telling the measure of their contents, and numerous articles of finely colored glass ware, some of which are decorated with reliefs, are among the discoveries. The cleansing of these objects will be a work of some difficulty. The bronze "Hermes" can be restored, though with difficulty. The custodian of the "Kunsthistorische Sammlung" of the Museum at Vienna, W. Sturm, offers to undertake the work, if the fragments can be taken to Vienna.

ATHENS. — A Lamp with Representation of a Scene in a Mime. — In *Athen. Mitth.* XXVI, 1901, pp. 1-8 (pl. i), C. WATZINGER publishes a small hanging lamp of terra-cotta, found in the German excavations on the west slope of the Acropolis. The lamp is of brick-red clay covered with a dark red slip, a technique hitherto unknown in lamps, but found in terracottas and vases of the latter part of the third century B.C., marking the transition from the black glaze of the earlier time to the *terra sigillata*. On a base, which held the oil, stand three figures, evidently a slave, in a difficult situation, an old man turning from the slave in anger, and a young man, watching the scene with interest; all are most successfully characterized. On the back is an inscription, *μιμολῶγοι | ἡ ὀπὸ θῆσις | εἴκυρα*. The three mistakes in as many lines show the ignorance of the potter. *Μιμολόγος* was hitherto unknown in a pre-Christian document; it clearly means "performer of mimus." The second line indicates the character of the mime, as possessing a plot (cf. *Plut. Symp.* VII, 712 E), while the third line is the title of the piece. The lamp is therefore important for the history of the Greek mime, as giving us the title of a new piece, and especially as showing that as late as the end of the third century there were mimes which were *δράματα* and performed by three actors. The view that the mime was not a dramatic piece can no longer be maintained.

Meetings of the German Institute. — At the open meetings of the German Institute in Athens during 1901 the following papers have been read: January 2: W. DÖRPFELD, 'The New Excavations at Pergamum.' January 15: A. WILHELM, 'Inscriptions from the Acropolis'; E. KRÜGER, 'Portrait of a Poet, in Relief.' January 30: C. WATZINGER, 'Small Objects from the West Slope of the Acropolis'; W. DÖRPFELD, 'The Stage of the Greek Theatre.' February 13: H. VON PROTT, 'The Panionion'; I. SVORONOS, 'Coins with the Representation of the Tholos at Epidaurus.' February 27: C. WATZINGER presented STRZYGOWSKI, '*Orient oder Rom?*'; S. WIDE, 'A Local Species of Boeotian Vases'; R. B. RICHARDSON, 'The Excavations at Corinth in 1900.' March 13: A. WILHELM, 'The Excavations of the Austrian Institute at Lusoi'; W. DÖRPFELD, 'Investigations and Excavations on Leucas I.' March 29: H. VON PROTT, 'The Dulorestes of Pacuvius'; W. DÖRPFELD, 'Investigations and Excavations on Leucas II.' April 29: A. WILHELM, 'Topographical Investigations in the Peloponne-

sus'; TH. WIEGAND, 'The Excavations at Priene and Miletus.' (*Athen. Mitth.* XXVI, 1901, p. 120.)

The Congress of Archaeologists.—The commission for the International Congress of Archaeologists at Athens has just held its first meeting, under the presidency of the Crown Prince Constantine. A sub-committee was chosen to make arrangements for the details of the congress and the issue of special invitations, with the Cultus-Minister Stais as president, and the Director-General of Antiquities Kavvadias, Professor Homolle, the Director of the French Archaeological Institute, and Dr. Dörpfeld, the Director of the German Archaeological Institute, as members. During the time of the congress there is to be a general visit of the members to the antiquities of Athens, and it is hoped that common excursions will also be arranged to some of the most archaeologically interesting points in the Greek kingdom. The date of the congress will probably be the spring of 1903. (*Athen.* July 15, 1901.)

CHALCIS.—**Inscriptions.**—In 'Ε φ. 'Α ρ χ. 1901, pp. 89–98, GEORGIOS A. PAPABASILEIOS publishes inscriptions from Chalcis. The first is a fragmentary decree granting to some persons (names unknown) from Alabanda the same rights as to the other citizens of that town. Nos. 2–16 are simple epitaphs. Inscriptions on terra-cotta grave-monuments read ΧΑ or ΧΑΑ or ΧΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ. One reads ΑΘ ('Αθηναίων). On one is the name Φιλίππου, the letters arranged in a circle between the radiating petals of a conventionalized flower. Ten stamps from amphora handles give names, three of which are in the genitive with ἐπί, recording dates.

CRETE. GOURNIA.—**Miss Boyd's Discoveries.**—In the *Nation*, November 7, 1901, Miss HARRIET A. BOYD describes the discoveries which she made, in company with Miss B. E. Wheeler, at Gournia, near Kavousi. A Mycenaean acropolis was found, approached by two long streets, about 5 feet wide, with terra-cotta gutters and good stone pavements. These lead to the palace of the Prince. Right and left are side streets and houses. The steeper parts of the roads are built in steps. The houses have rubble foundations, but the upper walls are of brick. In some parts of the palace the upper walls are of ashlar. Several houses have walls standing to the height of 6 or 8 feet. Plaster is used extensively for the facing of walls and door jambs. There are many proofs of the existence of a second story. Twelve houses have been excavated, most of which have eight rooms or more. Of the palace, fourteen rooms have been excavated, chiefly magazines, like those at Knossos. A terrace court, a column base, and an aula, evidently belonging to a portal, have been uncovered. In the centre of the town is a shrine. It is a small, rectangular building, near the top of the hill. The most noteworthy of its contents are a low terra-cotta table, with three legs, which possibly served as an altar; cultus vases with symbols of Mycenaean worship: the disk, "consecrated horns of the altar," and the double-headed axe; and a terra-cotta idol of the "Glaucopis Athene" type, with snakes as attributes. Numerous small objects of various materials were found; among them, stone basins and delicately carved vases; pottery remarkable for its various decoration, which includes all the well-known Mycenaean motives of plants, animals, and sea-shells, besides many new types; and stone and bronze utensils, among them a bronze saw 45 cm. long. On five vases the double axe is painted, and the axe is carved also

on one of the blocks of the palace, as at Cnossus and Phaestus. No trace of linear or pictographic script has been found, but Mycenaean gems of fine workmanship are numerous. This is "the most perfect example yet discovered of a small Mycenaean town." (See also D. G. HOGARTH, *London Times*, August 10; *Independent*, September 5; *Biblia*, September, pp. 181-187; S. REINACH, *Chron. d. Arts*, November 30; R. C. BOSANQUET, *J.H.S.* 1901, p. 341.)

PHAESTUS (CRETE).—**A Mycenaean Palace.**—In *Biblia*, September, 1901, pp. 181-187, D. G. HOGARTH, after mentioning the discoveries at Cnossus, describes other discoveries in Crete. At Phaestus, a palace of Mycenaean times has been discovered by Halbherr. It consists of a paved court with an altar and tiers of stone seats, a building with a pillared vestibule, a main hall, a double row of galleries, and numerous chambers, and a second court larger than the first. The construction is more solid than at Cnossus, but the frescoes, sculptured friezes, and stucco reliefs, found at Cnossus, are wanting. (A more detailed description of Phaestus is given by S. WIDE, in *Berl. Phil. W.* October 12, 1901. Cf. also *Independent*, September 5, from a letter by HOGARTH in the *London Times*, August 10.)

Work in the Spring of 1901.—In *Rend. Acc. Lincei*, 1901, fasc. 7-8, pp. 260-284 (plan), L. PERNIER makes a report of the work of the Italian expedition in Crete during the spring of 1901 (cf. *Am. J. Arch.* 1901, p. 344). It was proved that the Mycenaean necropolis of Phaestus was not on the hill northeast of the palace, but more probably on another elevation, about 2 km. west of Phaestus; the remains in the latter place, however, may indicate the existence of a town, not a necropolis. The northern and eastern parts of the third acropolis of Phaestus were cleared. Above the ruins of the Mycenaean palace the following strata were found: (1) Byzantine tombs; (2) Roman walls; (3) remains of the last period of the Greek city, especially fine pottery; of the earlier Greek city there are no important remains; (4) remains of the period intervening between the destruction of the palace and the foundation of the Greek city. A large part of the palace was excavated, and, in this article of Pernier, the complicated system of rooms, including three μέγαρα, is described by references to a plan. Many letters or signs were found inscribed on building materials and other objects; also many vases, including one shaped like the hut urns of Latium. A remarkable discovery was a shell having in bas-relief a procession of four creatures with human bodies and the heads of animals. The decoration of the stucco in the palace is all geometric. Traces of a neolithic settlement were found below the palace at the west.

PRAESUS (CRETE).—**British Excavations.**—At Praesus, the Eteocretan capital, in Sitia, the eastern province of Crete, few remains of Mycenaean civilization appeared. Inscriptions in a non-Hellenic (Eteocretan) language were found. Many remains of Hellenic sculpture and various kinds of vases, bronzes, and utensils were found. The head and shoulders of a statue of a young god and the head and fragmentary body of a lion give a good idea of early Cretan sculpture. Vases and jewellery were also found in tombs. (R. C. BOSANQUET, *J.H.S.* 1901, p. 340.)

ZAKRO (CRETE).—**Houses and Small Objects.**—At Zakro, a small ancient town in the extreme southeast of Crete, Mr. HOGARTH has found houses, one of twenty rooms, in which were more than seventy vases

and objects in silver, bronze, and stone, and two inscribed tablets and one hundred and fifty impressions of lost signets. They were found all together, as if they had been in a box, and the objects to which they were attached had perished. The vases had decorations in the older familiar Mycenaean style. (*Independent*, September 5, 1901, from a letter of D. G. HOGARTH, in the *London Times*, August 10. See also *Biblia*, September, 1901, pp. 181-187; S. REINACH, *Chron. d. Arts*, November 30; R. C. BOSANQUET, *J.H.S.* 1901, pp. 338 f.; G. STEINDORFF, *S. S. Times*, November 9, 1901.)

DELPHI. — Excavations in 1901. — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1901, pp. 638-641, is a brief report by TH. HOMOLLE of the excavations at Delphi in 1901. At the place called Marmaria, the site of the temple of Athena Pronaia, a terrace more than 100 m. in length, surrounded by Hellenic and polygonal walls, was laid bare. It was entered by at least three gates, and contained six temples or chapels, two altars, and a dwelling for priests. At the eastern and western ends of the enclosure are two temples, each more than 20 m. long. One is the temple of Athena Pronaia, the other of Athena Ergane(?). One is peripteral, the other prostyle. One of tufa, the other of limestone. Both are Doric, but the second has Ionic half-columns in the pronaos. The first appears to belong to the time of the Persian Wars, the second to the fourth century B.C. Between them are a treasury, probably that of the Phocaeans, a *tholos*, and an altar, all of white marble, and all destroyed. The treasury resembles that of the Cnidians, and dates from the sixth century B.C. It was Ionic, and its sculptures show the Ionic style. The *tholos* was more perfect in execution than those of Epidaurus and Olympia. The Doric capital of the peristyle recalls that of the Parthenon. The thirty-eight metopes were adorned with scenes of the Amazonomachia and the Centauromachia admirably conceived and executed. Of these only fragments remain. The Corinthian columns of the interior are among the earliest known. Above, a small terrace was occupied by two chapels, one of which was the *heroum* of Phylacus. Remains of the metopes of the *tholos* and of another series of small metopes show heads and other fragments of sculpture which rival the reliefs from Rhamnus. Among the terra-cottas found, the Victory which stood as an acroterium upon the temple of Athena is a most beautiful work, though only fragments of it remain. Pieces of armor, griffins' heads, bronze plaques, and bronze circles, surmounted by figures of men or animals, were once parts of votive tripods. Among the inscriptions discovered are a signature of the Athenian Cephisodotus, an epigram in honor of the mathematician Callippus, an archaic dedication to Ἀθηνᾶ ἱερὰν, decrees of proxyeny in honor of some Phocaeans, and an account of the real estate farmed or rented on the account of Apollo, dated in 333 B.C.

ITHACA. — Inscriptions. — It is reported from Ithaca that inscribed gravestones of the fourth century B.C. and earlier have been found at the south of the island. A very old gravestone is inscribed Ἀπρὸδῶρον; four others also contain names. An inscription of Roman date mentions an Ithacan Orous, who died far from home, and gives the name of the island clearly. (*Berl. Phil. W.* October 26, 1901.)

LEUCAS. — Early Vases. — At Leucas, where Professor Dörpfeld is digging at the expense of the Dutchman Goekoop, with the idea that this

spot, not the present Thiaki, is the Ithaca of Odysseus, between the villages of Vlichò and Katochori, the stratum which yielded several vases of Grecian date has underneath it, it is found, another layer which contains many vases which appear to be of Trojan style. It is hoped that buildings will now be discovered at the same spot. (*Athen.* July 20, 1901.)

PIRAEUS. — **Names of Ships.** — In 'Εφ. 'Αρχ. 1901, pp. 81-84, A. WILHELM publishes an inscription from the harbor of Munichia. It is a fragment of a list of vessels approved by a board of naval examiners. Before the name of each vessel are the words δόκιμος καὶ ἐντελής. Four names, Δανάη, Θέαμα, Παγκράτεια, and Ταυροπόλη, can be read.

THERA. — **Inscriptions.** — In *Hermes*, XXXVI, 1901, pp. 444-447, F. HILLER VON GAERTRINGEN publishes two inscriptions from Thera. The first is in honor of some one, a son of Philostratus of Raucus, in Crete, who had been admiral and general of one of the Ptolemies. The date is probably after 265 B.C. The second inscription is a very fragmentary dedication to Sarapis, Isis, and Anubis by a Myndian (whose name is lost) in behalf of Ptolemy IV and Arsinoe.

THERMUS. — **Continued Excavations.** — At Thermus, in Aetolia, Sotiriades has found an artist's inscription Λύσιππος ἐποίει, a bronze weight of 500 grammes inscribed Ἀπόλλωνος Θερμίου, and several exedras with the names of men whose statues were set up by the κοινόν of the Aetolians, besides fragments of terra-cotta cornices and antefixes and marble triglyphs belonging to the temple. The statues in the exedras (among them the one with the signature of Lysippus) were apparently of bronze. In the valley of Βάλτσα, four or five miles from Thermus, a heap of terra-cottas has been found. Remains of buildings of the third century B.C. are still standing here. Excavations at Thermus are to be continued, and later Thestieis, on Mt. Vlochos, is to be excavated. (*Berl. Phil. W.* August 17, 1901.)

ITALY

ACERENZA. — **A Portrait of the Emperor Julian.** — In *R. Arch.* XXXVIII, 1901, pp. 337-359 (3 pls.; 6 figs.), S. REINACH publishes a bust which crowns the gable of the cathedral at Acerenza. An inscription built into the church (*C.I.L.* IX, No. 417) mentions the emperor Julian, and there is no doubt that the bust of an emperor at the top of the gable represents him, as was observed by F. Lenormant in 1882. The face agrees with the descriptions and coins of Julian. That a second inscription has nothing to do with Julian is mentioned, *ibid.* XXXIX, p. 289 (cf. p. 260). It is shown that the statues in the Louvre and the Musée des Thermes, at Paris, hitherto supposed to represent Julian, are not portraits of him. The busts on the Marlborough cameo, now in the British Museum, probably represent Julian and Helen, as Wieseler thought, not, as Furtwängler believes, Zeus Ammon and Isis. A large cameo in the Cabinet des Médailles appears to be, as Babelon had conjectured, a portrait of Julian. The bust at Acerenza is, however, the best portrait of Julian known. Similar results are reached by G. NEGRI, in a volume entitled *L'imperatore Giuliano l'Apostata* (Milan, Hoepli).

ATRI. — **A Temple, Terra-cottas, and a Necropolis.** — Remains of a Roman temple of brick, with terra-cotta ornaments, have been found at Atri. There was once an abundance of votive material; but this, together

with the temple, was plundered by the barbarians, and the building then burned. The remains of the temple, together with various terra-cottas found in Atri, are described by E. BRIZIO in *Not. Scavi*, 1901, pp. 181-194 (10 figs.). About 2 km. southeast of the town a pre-Roman necropolis has been partially explored.

AUFIDENA. — **The Necropolis.** — In *Mon. Antichi*, X, 1901, pp. 225-638 (10 pls.; 100 cuts), L. MARIANI publishes the results of excavations at Aufidena (modern Alfedena), the most important centre in the mountains of northern Samnium. An extensive necropolis shows the pre-Roman civilization to be of Sabellian type with strong local characteristics, developing slowly from the seventh to the fourth century B.C., with hints of an earlier art. Gold, silver, and imported vases are rare, but bronze ornaments are abundant and of great beauty. In *Arch. Stor. Nap.* 1901, pp. 325-342, GIULIO DE PETRA gives a summary and, in some points, a criticism of Mariani's article. The necropolis, in which 1164 tombs have been excavated at different times, belongs to the iron age. Attention is called to the evidences of migration of the Aryan Italic race from the valley of the Po to Tarentum, and to the connection of the "Cyclopean" walls with the Pelasgians and the "Mycenaean" civilization. The later history of Aufidena and the migration of most of the inhabitants to Castel di Sangro are discussed.

BELMONTE-PICENO. — **Objects found in the Necropolis.** — In *Not. Scavi*, 1901, pp. 227-238 (10 figs.), S. BAGLIONI describes numerous objects found in the necropolis of Belmonte-Piceno, in the province of Ascoli. Most important are the bronzes, — *torques*, *fibulae*, bracelets, rings, amulets, and weapons. Besides these, there are vases with geometric decoration and others of *bucchero*, objects of iron, amber, etc. The necropolis belongs to the last periods of the Certosa, and its contents show that the civilization of lower Picenum is entirely different from that of upper Picenum.

CASALEONE. — **Coins and Other Objects.** — A hoard of 1040 republican coins, dating from the end of the second to the middle of the first century B.C., has been recently found in the territory of Casaleone. Other antiquities, especially those of a prehistoric nature, found at various times in this region, are described by G. GHIRARDINI in *Not. Scavi*, 1901, pp. 290-293.

CHIUSI. — **Bronze Busts.** — Two bronze busts, probably of the seventh century B.C., have been found at Chiusi. One is the earliest known representation of the god Nethuns. The other, of greatly inferior workmanship and evidently made in unskilful imitation of the first, has a woman's head, probably that of a female divinity of the sea. These busts, attached to poles, were carried in sacred processions. (L. A. MILANI, *Not. Scavi*, 1901, pp. 322-326; 6 figs.)

ESTE. — **A Pre-Roman Settlement.** — Walls, vase-fragments, etc., belonging to a pre-Roman settlement, have been found at Este. Most notable is a rectangular stone mould for casting, with five cavities, having the shape, respectively, of a ring, a crescent, three rings touching one another, and two birds. (G. GHIRARDINI, *Not. Scavi*, 1901, pp. 223-227; fig.; ALFONSO ALFONSI, *B. Paletn. It.* 1901, pp. 57-61; fig.) In *B. Paletn. It.* 1901, pp. 134-139 (pl.), ALFONSO ALFONSI describes several pre-Roman andirons of terra-cotta found at Este.

GELA.—**Tombs and Attic Vases.**—In *Not. Scavi*, 1901, pp. 307–311, P. ORSI gives an account of a second campaign in the territory of Gela, in the early part of 1901. One hundred and twenty-one tombs were opened, containing many good Attic vases, most of them of the fifth century B.C., several being inscribed.

GIGLIO.—**The Villa of the Ahenobarbi.**—The discovery of certain brick stamps on the island of Giglio proves that the villa of the Domitii Ahenobarbi, built in the time of the republic, was restored or enlarged toward the end of the first century after Christ. (G. PELLEGRINI, *Not. Scavi*, 1901, pp. 5–7.)

GIRGENTI.—**A Roman Necropolis.**—In February and March, 1899, a Roman necropolis was partially excavated at Girgenti, just below the Temple of Concordia. It appears to have been destroyed by the Christians who occupied the site in the fourth and fifth centuries. The tombs and their meagre contents are described by A. SALINAS in *Not. Scavi*, 1901, pp. 29–39; 2 pls.; 7 figs.

LIPARI.—**Various Antiquities.**—The following objects from the island of Lipari have been recently acquired by the Museum at Palermo: a sepulchral stele, inscribed; a cornelian, engraved with the figures of a cow and a calf; a small stone hatchet; and an archaic *quadrans*, with the head of Vulcan. (A. SALINAS, *Not. Scavi*, 1901, pp. 408–411; 4 figs.)

LUOGOSANO.—**Ancient Remains.**—In *Not. Scavi*, 1901, pp. 333–336, E. GÁBRICI describes remains of Roman period on Mt. S. Stefano, near Luogosano. These, he thinks, belonged to a *torcularium*. He describes also an ancient bridge in the same region, on the river Calore.

MENTANA.—**Inscriptions.**—Near Mentana, on a road that was probably a branch of the ancient Via Salaria, several republican tombs have come to light. All had been plundered in antiquity. The most interesting of the few remaining objects are four *tabellae devotionum* or *defixionum*. Facsimiles of these are given by L. BORSARI in *Not. Scavi*, 1901, pp. 205–210.

NAPLES.—**A Relief of Athena and Demeter.**—In *Not. Scavi*, 1901, pp. 283–285 (fig.), A. SOGLIANO describes a recent acquisition of the Naples Museum, a relief representing Athena and Demeter. It is an excellent copy of a Greek original of the fifth century.

NORBA.—**Excavations to Begin.**—It is announced that excavation is to be immediately begun at Norba. In *B. Paletn. It.* 1900, pp. 132–134, L. PIGORINI gives the general plan of the work, which will begin in the necropolis.

POMPEII.—**Excavations January to September, 1901.**—In *Not. Scavi*, 1901, A. SOGLIANO publishes reports of excavations at Pompeii. In January excavation was continued south of the Basilica and outside the north wall on the Barbatelli estate. The restoration of the Terme del Foro was still in progress (pp. 21–23, with two figures showing the restored vault of the *caldarium* and the northeast angle of the *tepidarium*). In the February number, pp. 145–170 (21 figs.), SOGLIANO describes a small house in Reg. V, Ins. IV, excavated during the summer of 1900. He gives a detailed description of the wall paintings, which are in the third style, and include pictures of the killing of Neoptolemus at Delphi, Aphrodite and Ceres, Theseus and Ariadne, Dionysus and Ariadne, Narcissus, and one splendid example of the

architectural style. The roof of the *atrium* was of the Tuscan variety and has been restored, the first attempt to do this at Pompeii. In March excavation was continued in Reg. V, Ins. IV (pp. 204-205). In April excavation continued in Reg. V, Ins. IV. A *pistrinum* was uncovered, containing mills, furnace, etc. There were numerous *graffiti* on the walls (pp. 255-262; 2 figs.). In May the street was cleared between Ins. III and IV of Reg. V, and many inscriptions were found on the walls of the houses. Excavation was resumed in Ins. III, and in the *agger* of the town wall search was made for examples of primitive local pottery (pp. 280-283). In June, excavation was continued in Reg. V, Ins. III and IV. The most important discovery was a bronze statuette of a young man, wearing the chlamys, which falls from the left shoulder across the back and over the right forearm. The figure may represent Perseus, or a young man with the attributes of Perseus (pp. 299-304; 4 figs.). In July, in Reg. V, Ins. 4*, a small house was excavated, next to that of M. Lucretius Fronto. The excavation of Reg. V, Ins. 3* was continued. Besides many other small objects, a bronze table was found. Its single support is the leg of a lion, resting on a square base, and ending above in an acanthus flower, out of which of springs a winged Cupid (pp. 329-333; plan; 2 figs.). In August a part of the town wall was cleared, at the left of the first tower, counting from the Porta di Ercolano. Many mason's marks were found. In Reg. VI, Ins. V, a Doric column of tufa, hitherto walled up, was exposed, and by its style of the fifth century, proves that there was an early house on this site. The excavation of Reg. V, Ins. III, was continued. Excavation was carried on also below the terrace on which rests the Greek temple, on the southeast side. Here were found many architectural fragments of terra-cotta, as well as heads and statuettes of the same material (pp. 357-363; fig.). In September work was continued in Reg. V, Ins. III, and southeast of the Greek temple. In the former place, the following objects came to light: a marble bas-relief, representing Aphrodite watching a sacrifice which is being offered to her; before the goddess are the altar, the ram for sacrifice, the *victimarius*, and six other persons, including three children; it is probably a copy of a fourth century original. On the plaster coating of a detached piece of wall, an inscription in charcoal, mentioning various articles of food. A head of a Bacchante, in *giallo antico*. Near the Greek temple, several terra-cotta statuettes, one of them an especially good work (pp. 400-406; 4 figs.).

The First Owner of the Villa of P. Fannius Sihistor. — F. BARNABEI, in *Rend. Acc. Lincei*, X, p. 72, describes a bronze seal found in the villa of P. Fannius Sinistor, near Bosco Reale, inscribed with the name of L. Herius Florius, the first owner of the villa, or one who bought it in the year 12 A.D.

Skeletons and Ornaments. — In July, 1899, an ancient country inn was discovered between the river Sarno and the Stabian gate of Pompeii. Here the skeletons of seventy or eighty persons have been found, evidently fugitives from the great eruption of 79 A.D. Some twenty of these belonged to a party of rank and wealth. Gold necklaces, bracelets, and rings were found upon their necks, arms, and fingers. One person among them seems to have been of especial importance. (R. LANCIANI, *Athen.* October 26, 1901. Cf. *Berl. Phil. W.* January 4, 1902.) [Canizzaro's suggestion that the skeleton of a distinguished person is that of Pliny the Elder hardly

deserves mention. Pliny's body was found after the eruption (Plin. *Ep.* vi, 16, 20), and was doubtless removed by his friends.]

Roman Villa Containing Rare Works of Art.—The daily papers print a report, dated London, December 22, that there has been found at Pompeii a grand Roman villa, one room of which is filled with objects of Greek and Roman art.

These include a bronze statue representing Genius with a torch in its extended right hand, the whole being of superb workmanship. There are also four of the most beautiful Etruscan vases and models of various descriptions. Seven other rooms were found to be full of cereals and other foodstuffs. Further explorations of this particular corner of Pompeii are expected to yield rich results.

PUTEOLI.—**Inscriptions.**—P. ORSI gives in *Not. Scavi*, 1901, pp. 19–20, several inscriptions of Puteoli, among them one recording a restoration of the temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus Heliopolitanus.

ROME.—**Discoveries in the Forum.**—In the *Cl. R.* 1901, pp. 328–330, THOMAS ASHBY, JR., gives an account of recent excavations in Rome in the first half of the year. The further exploration of Sta. Maria Antiqua, the discovery of the foundations of the arch of Tiberius in front of the two southwesternmost arches of the supposed rostra of Caesar, and the finding of five pits, two of which contained pottery of Roman date, are mentioned.

GIACOMO BONI's complete report of the excavation of the precinct of Juturna in the Roman Forum is published in *Not. Scavi*, 1901, pp. 41–144 (140 figs.). After an introductory discussion of early religious rites and the nature and worship of Juturna, he describes the discoveries in minute detail,—the ramp leading to the Palatine, the shrine, well, *lucus*, and the various rooms,—with exact measurements of all architectural remains and abundantly illustrated description of all statues and sculptured fragments, vases, brick-stamps, lamps, etc.

The Volcanal.—In *Athen.* December 21, 1901, R. LANCIANI, in his "Notes from Rome," gives a brief history of the *Volcanal* or *Area Volcani*. On a rocky ledge commanding the Comitium, at the foot of the steps of the Temple of Concord, are the remains of an altar. This was originally a natural projection of rock, roughly squared by hand. The cube measured 3.95 m. in length, 2.80 m. in breadth, and about 1.20 m. in height. This altar Lanciani believes was the altar of Vulcan.

Inscriptions.—In *Not. Scavi*, 1901, pp. 14–17, G. GATTI gives a number of inscriptions found, some on the Via Nomentana, near St. Agnese, others on the Via Salaria, near the convent of the Carmelitani.

At Sta. Maria Capua Vetere has been found an inscription of the year 360 A.D., containing two rare gentile names, Murrius and Luscidius. (G. PATRONI, *Not. Scavi*, 1901, p. 18.)

Various Discoveries.—The following discoveries in Rome are announced: Under the Piazza of S. Giovanni in Laterano, a piece of ancient pavement, brick walls, and a lead pipe bearing the name Domitia Lucilla. In the courtyard of the barracks of the *bersaglieri*, near S. Francesco a Ripa, ancient tombs. On the Via Ostiense, ancient tombs and four sepulchral inscriptions. (G. GATTI, *Not. Scavi*, 1901, pp. 200–203.) In the Via Merulana, a piece of pavement of an ancient street, leading to the Porta Esquilina. Between Via Lucullo and Via Sallustiana, on the property of

the Sisters of St. Giuseppe, a headless statue of archaic type, which is attributed to the fifth century B.C. In the Baths of Caracalla, several fragmentary pieces of sculpture, including a head of Aesculapius, of a new type, a good copy of a bronze original of the fifth century, and another head of doubtful sex, from a good Greek original of the early fourth century. On the Via Ostiense, near the railroad bridge, ancient tombs. On the Corso d' Italia and on the Via Tiburtina, sepulchral inscriptions. (L. SAVIGNONI and G. GATTI, *Not. Scavi*, 1901, pp. 247-255; 3 figs.) In the Via della Polveriera, an ancient *tavola lusoria* in marble. In the garden of the Palazzo Rospigliosi, ancient brick walls and architectural fragments. In Via Veneto, near the Palazzo Balestra, a wall of *opus reticulatum*. In Sta. Maria Antiqua, in the Forum, an early Christian sarcophagus, decorated as follows: A group of fishermen, suggesting the preaching of the Faith; the baptism of Christ, a symbol of regeneration; the rescue of Jonah from the whale, indicating the new life after death; and, finally, the Good Shepherd, as a symbol of the joy of Heaven. (O. MARUCCI, *Not. Scavi*, 1901, pp. 271-278; fig.) Tombs and sepulchral inscriptions have been found on the Via Nomentana and the Via Salaria. (*Not. Scavi*, 1901, p. 279.) In the Rospigliosi garden, a piece of ancient pavement, belonging to a street running north and south; brick walls, and floors of *opus signinum*; a lead pipe, inscribed. In the gallery under the Quirinal, sculptured fragments, among them a small head of a fawn, the head of a bearded man, the head of a youthful athlete, a headless female statue. On the Via Ostiense, near the railroad bridge, two sepulchral inscriptions. (G. GATTI, *Not. Scavi*, 1901, pp. 294-297.) In Via S. Gregorio, a piece of ancient pavement. In the area included by Via Sallustiana, Via Piemonte, and Via Lucullo, ancient brick walls, and a brick drain covered with tiles. In the Rospigliosi garden, a tufa wall and others of brick. In the passage under the Quirinal, a headless statue of Faunus. Under the Lungotevere Cenci, a very ancient tufa drain, in construction like those of the Forum. In various parts of the city, sepulchral inscriptions, complete or fragmentary. (G. GATTI and G. TOMMASSETTI, *Not. Scavi*, 1901, pp. 326-328.) In the Rospigliosi garden, a part of the *nymphaeum* of a private house, decorated with mosaic. In the passage under the Quirinal, a room, with mosaic pavement. In the Velabrum, near the Arch of Janus, three rooms, with walls of *opus reticulatum*. Under the Piazza della Bocca della Verità, an ancient paved road. In the courtyard of the house, No. 38, Via della Lungaretta, a pedestal with the inscription, *C.I.L.* VI, 671. (G. GATTI, *Not. Scavi*, 1901, pp. 352-356; fig.) Near S. Pietro in Vincoli, a room of an ancient house, still retaining a part of its painted walls and the mosaic floor. In the Rospigliosi garden, a room of a private house, having on one of its walls a painting in the architectural style. In Via Torino, in the area of the ancient monastery of S. Bernado, the pavement of an ancient street, walls, a drain, etc. In Via di S. Teodoro, opposite the entrance to the Palatine, the pavement of the Vicus Tuscus. In the Piazza della Bocca della Verità, a drain built of tufa blocks. At Ripagrande, a wall built of large tufa blocks. On the Via Nomentana, at the Villa Patrizi, a small marble bust of a child. (G. GATTI, *Not. Scavi*, 1901, pp. 397-400; 2 figs.)

The Barracco Museum.—Baron Giovanni Barracco has just made a present to the city of Rome of his museum of ancient marbles, which con-

tains specimens of the best productions of Egyptian, Greek, and Roman-Greek plastic art, on condition that it shall not be merged in the great Capitoline collections of statuary, but shall retain its own individuality. The Town Council has accepted the gift, and has set apart for the building of the new museum a plot of ground at the junction of the Corso Vittorio Emanuele and the Via de' Banchi. The ground is archaeologically interesting, as it extends over the remains of the *schola* or residence of the Quindecimviri Sacris Faciundis, the walls of which were inscribed with the official reports of the celebration of the Ludi Saeculares. (R. LANCIANI, *Athen.* July 27, 1901.)

The Museo Ludovisi.—The Italian Parliament has sanctioned the acquisition of the Museo Ludovisi. It will be rearranged, and opened to the public as an annex to the Museo Nazionale in the Baths of Diocletian, to be built from the designs of Signor Calderini. (R. LANCIANI, *Athen.* July 27, 1901.)

The Borghese Museum and Gallery.—The Italian House of Representatives has sanctioned the purchase of the Borghese museum and gallery of pictures for 3,500,000 lire; also the purchase of the villa for 3,000,000 lire. The museum and gallery will remain the property of the nation, and while their individuality, as the former Borghese collections, will be respected, it is probable that the Ludovisi marbles, those of the National Museum at the Baths of Diocletian, and the Corsini gallery of pictures will be removed to the villa and exhibited under the same roof, although in independent wings. (LANCIANI, *Athen.* December 21, 1901.)

SAN GIMIGNANO.—**Etruscan Tombs.**—At San Gimignano, Etruscan tombs have been discovered, all of the third or second century B.C., except one, which, on account of vase fragments, must be referred to the first part of the fifth century B.C. (G. PELLEGRINI, *Not. Scavi*, 1901, pp. 7-10.)

SAN VITTORINO.—**The Via Salaria.**—The pavement of the ancient Via Salaria has been found at San Vittorino, near Pizzoli, proving that the road ran in a straight line from Foruli to Amiternum. (N. PERSICHETTI, *Not. Scavi*, 1901, pp. 23-24.)

SARDINIA.—**Excavations and Discoveries.**—In *Not. Scavi*, 1901, pp. 365-389 (16 figs.), G. PATRONI makes his first report as Director of Excavations and head of the recently established archaeological commission for Sardinia. In May and June, 1901, excavation was carried on at **Nora**, with the following results. On the isthmus connecting the peninsula with the mainland, Roman walls were found, among them the foundation of what may have been an amphitheatre. Here was also a necropolis of the Roman period. Forty-two tombs were opened, containing amphorae and coins, the latter showing that the necropolis was in use from the second half of the second century to the second half of the third century after Christ. In the midst of the graves was the foundation of a small square structure of earlier date. —On the promontory were found remains of a tower of Punic, possibly of Phoenician period, as shown by pre-Roman vase fragments of the fourth century B.C. There were remains also of two other towers, of Roman period. —The prehistoric cave of St. Bartolomeo near **Cagliari** was thoroughly cleared for the first time, and the chronology of Orsoni, who excavated in 1878, was proved to be unsound. The vase fragments were of the

neolithic and eneolithic periods. This material is at least as early as the similar pottery of Italy and Sicily, possibly earlier.

In *Not. Scavi*, 1901, pp. 286-287, F. NISSARDI describes several tombs in the neighborhood of **Bitti** (**Sassari**), Sardinia.

ORISTANO (Sardinia). — **A Punic Inscription.** — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1901, pp. 576-579, P. BERGER gives text and translation of an inscription on marble now at Oristano, near Cagliari, said to have been found in the oldest parts of the necropolis of Tharros. The first part contains the names and titles of the deity (Baal-Tsor, "Master of Tyre," i.e. Melqart), to whom a building is dedicated, followed by a detailed list of its various parts; the second part is a list of magistrates. The name *Araphet* seems to be that of Arapha, a place not far from Tyre, which is mentioned in the Greek inscription from Pozzuoli (*Am. J. Arch.* 1901, p. 473). The date is given by the names of the suffetes of Tharros and also by those of the Carthaginian suffetes. In the sixth or seventh century B.C., Tharros was evidently connected by religious ties with Phoenicia and politically with Carthage.

SICILY. — **Various Discoveries.** — In *Not. Scavi*, 1901, pp. 336-349 (4 figs.), P. ORSI reports the following discoveries in Sicily: At **Syracuse**, in the district of Zappalà, fourteen tombs have been excavated, containing broken vases, coins, etc., which confirm the theory that the necropolis, coming into existence in the fourth century, reached its greatest extent in the third century, and then, being abandoned for a time, came into use again at the end of the republican period. In the Via Venti Settembre, two statues have been found. The first represents Hades, standing, with Cerberus at his side. It is of Parian marble, showing distinct traces of color. It is a Greek work, dating from the second or, possibly, the third century B.C. The other is a headless statue of Hygieia, holding a serpent. It is either an original of the fourth century B.C., or a direct copy of an original of that period. Both are probably from the precinct of Apollo, near which they were found. The catacombs of Sta. Maria di Gesù have been partially cleared. — At **Pantalica**, near **Sortino**, 227 tombs have been opened, containing many broken vases, fibulae, rings, etc. These tombs are of the second and third periods. — Many tombs have been opened at **Caltagirone**. They date from the first half of the fifth century B.C. — Other tombs of the third century B.C. have been explored at **Mineo**. — At **Centuripe**, some years ago, a lead coffin was found, containing the skeleton of a boy, and, at his head, a terra-cotta bust of Artemis. The bones have been examined, and it is generally agreed that the boy was a sufferer from rickets.

TERNI. — The following discoveries are reported from Terni: tombs of the pre-Roman necropolis that was first explored in 1886; in an upper stratum, a group of Christian tombs; within the town, pieces of Roman pavement, fragments of sculpture, etc. (L. LANZI, *Not. Scavi*, March, 1901, pp. 176-181; fig.)

TIMMARI. — **A Town and Necropolis.** — In a letter to L. Pigorini, published in *B. Paletn. It.* 1901, pp. 27-41 (pl., 3 figs.), DOMENICO RIDOLA announces the discovery of a town and necropolis at Timmari, near Matera. The settlement dates from the end of the bronze age and the beginning of the iron age.

TURIN.— **Sculptures.**— At Turin, a bronze head of Augustus has been found, a little larger than life, of great beauty and fine workmanship; also, a marble torso of a winged Cupid. (E. FERRERO, *Not. Scavi*, 1901, pp. 391-397; 4 figs.)

VETULONIA.— **Excavations and their Results.**— GIOVANNI PINZA, in *B. Paletn. It.* 1901, pp. 164-192 (pl.; 16 figs.), gives the results of excavations at Vetulonia, during the years 1896-1900. The article is in large part a list of small objects found in the tombs. The writer reaches the general conclusion that well-tombs, trench-tombs, and chamber-tombs are practically contemporary.

VARIOUS MINOR DISCOVERIES.— In *Not. Scavi*, 1901, pp. 25-29 (3 figs.), G. PATRONI describes the following antiquities: At **Viggiano (Potenza)**, a mosaic floor and other remains of buildings. At **Pietrapola (Cosenza)**, remains of an ancient road, wall, and gate. (Cf. *Not. Scavi*, 1900, p. 606.) At **Cirò (Catanzaro)**, a *heroum* of the third century B.C.

Other minor discoveries are reported by several writers in *Not. Scavi*, 1901.

A mosaic representing a hunting scene has been found at **Baia**, near the so-called *Stufe di Nerone*. At **Soccavo**, near Naples, a fragment of a marble candelabrum has been found, with a dedicatory inscription in Greek. (pp. 297-299.) Several tombs and many objects—vases, bronzes, etc.—have been found at various times in towns of the **Basilicata** (pp. 262-270; 9 figs.). Traces of a primitive necropolis similar to those of Este have been found at **Bertipaglia** (pp. 171-174; 6 figs.). Six fragmentary inscriptions from the Roman necropolis have been found near **Brindisi** (pp. 306-307). Architectural fragments, Roman tombs, and sepulchral inscriptions have been discovered at **Fossa (Aveia)**, in the country of the Vestini (pp. 304-306). A marble head of Bacchus has been found at **Fossombrone** (p. 175; fig.). A republican inscription from the temple of Castor and Pollux at Tusculum has been found at **Frascati** (p. 280.) Tombs, a bronze helmet, and various terra-cotta objects have been discovered at **Guglionesi** (pp. 24-25; fig.). An inscription recently found at **Sorrento** records the restoration of a sundial, which had been overthrown by an earthquake, by the Emperor Titus, in the year 80 (pp. 363-364). At **Sulmona**, near the church of S. Francesco la Scarpa, remains of a large building, possibly a temple, have come to light. Under the Corso Ovidio an ancient paved road has been found (p. 365). Recent excavations at **Veio**, in the territory of **Formello**, in the necropolis formally excavated by Canina and Campana, have brought to light neither facts nor objects of importance (pp. 238-246; 10 figs.). Tombs and remains of a Roman building have come to light near **Ventimiglia**. The latter served as a foundation for the church of S. Stefano, which was destroyed in the sixteenth century (pp. 289-290).

FRANCE

GRÉZAN (GARD).— **A Greco-Celtic Statue.**— In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1901, pp. 280-281 (pl.), a statue found at Grézan, near Nîmes, and now in the museum at Nîmes, is published with remarks by S. REINACH. Only the upper half is preserved. The style is rude. The head is covered with a clumsy headdress which extends to the shoulders. About the neck is a *torques*. The breast is covered with ornaments in imitation of metal, upon which are geometrical designs. The figure, like some Etruscan works,

shows Ionic Greek influence. It belongs to Greco-Celtic art as the sculptures of Cerro de los Santos and Elche belong to Greco-Iberian art.

MEAUX. — **Two Roman Bronzes.** — In the *Revue des Études Anciennes*, III, 1901, pp. 223-224 (2 figs.), GEORGES GASSIES publishes (1) a small bronze statuette representing Mercury, nude, with wings springing from his head, holding a purse in his hand, and (2) a bronze head of Mercury with a winged cap. Both were found at Meaux.

Gallo-Roman Reliefs. — In the *Revue des Études Anciennes*, 1901, pp. 344-348 (5 figs.), GEORGES GASSIES publishes four rude reliefs on the four sides of an altar or pedestal found at Meaux. One represents Mars in the costume of a Roman soldier, a second Hercules (or rather the Gallic deity identified with Hercules), nude and brandishing a club, the two others draped figures, apparently female, perhaps deities, perhaps the dedicators of the monument. Another relief of the nude Hercules brandishing his club is published. It was found in the same wall where the other monument was found.

NÉRAC. — **Bust of Minerva.** — In the *Revue des Études Anciennes*, 1901, p. 348 (2 figs.), C. JULLIAN publishes a small bronze head of Minerva wearing a high-plumed helmet. The work is rude. The head was found at Nérac and is now in the Azam collection at Bordeaux.

PARIS. — **Acquisitions of the Louvre in 1900.** — The additions to the department of Greek and Roman Antiquities include nothing of exceptional importance. There are marble and stone sculptures and inscriptions, forty-four numbers from Africa, Asia, Macedonia, etc.; bronze, twenty-four numbers, including the river Orontes, the lower part of a group representing the Tyche of Antioch after Eutychides of Sicyon; objects in gold and silver, eight numbers, from Russia, Asia Minor, and Syria; glass, twenty-six numbers from Egypt and Syria. Among miscellaneous articles are some memorial ampullae and an ivory book-cover of Christian times, steatite moulds for parts of bronzes from Syria and others for jewellery from Egypt, an archaic female head in lead from Greece, and two frescoes from Boscoreale. (*Arch. Anz.* 1901, pp. 150-155.)

RUGLES (EURE). — **A New Oculist's Seal.** — In *B. Arch. C. T.* July 1901, pp. vi-vii, HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE publishes the text of an oculist's seal found at Rugles. It reads, on the four sides; (1) *Collyrium fos post impet(um)*; (2) *Diapsicorum delacrimator(ium)*; (3) *Dicentetum post imp(e-tum)*; (4) *Diedaeum len(e) ad siccam lipp(itudinem)*.

TRINQUETAILLE. — **A Mosaic.** — At Trinquetaille, at the mouth of the Rhone, the French archaeologist M. MORA has discovered a finely preserved mosaic under the ruins of an ancient Roman villa. It represents Europa and Jupiter as a bull, and is remarkable for the anatomical precision of the figures. It is to be placed in the museum at Arles. (*Athen.* August 31, 1901.)

GERMANY

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION. — The work of the Limeskommission for 1900 has been to fill out gaps in the known course of the *limes*, to gather more details bearing on the history of special portions, and to study the influence of pre-Roman roads on the plan of the entire system. The only considerable break likely to remain in either the older or the later line is about 3 km. of the Odenwald line adjoining the left bank of the

Main. The transition to the new system, with strong stockade fence and stone towers, and often, but not everywhere, a change of route, seems to have begun under Hadrian. The long straight stretch in Württemberg is wholly of this second period. Ulm appears not to have been a Roman settlement, at least not at the time of the establishment of the *limes*. It is clear that the Romans used in many instances, and in the Rhine section exclusively, the earth roads which they found, rebuilding them with stone only within their settlements or at other special points, and laying out new roads with reference to them. Larger forts were placed where the boundary crossed preëxisting roads. An important extension of the work of the commission would be the study of the German road-system outside the province, as far as the Elbe. (E. FABRICIUS, F. HETTNER, O. V. SARWEY, *Arch. Anz.* 1901, pp. 81-92.)

THE COMMISSION FOR THE STUDY OF ROMAN GERMANY.

—The statutes of the Commission for the Study of Roman Germany, the new branch of the German Archaeological Institute, are published in *Arch. Anz.* 1901, pp. 169-170. The final decision of most of the larger matters of its organization and work rests with the Imperial Chancellor.

REPORTS FROM THE PROVINCE OF THE RHINE.—The late Roman wall of **Andernach** has been excavated. A preliminary statement of the results is given by HANS LEHNER in *Jb. V. Alt. Rh.* 1900, pp. 173-175. The same writer reports (*ibid.* pp. 175-185) the following discoveries: At **Rheinbrohl**, the beginning of the Roman *limes* and a *castellum*; at **Remagen**, a considerable piece of the Roman circuit wall; at **Bonn**, an inscribed fragment of an altar to Jupiter and two Roman potter's ovens; at **Düren**, a Roman farm or villa, which has been partially excavated.

Ibid. 107 (1901), pp. 203-245 (1 pl., 24 figs.), HANS LEHNER gives an account of the excavations and finds of antiquities at a considerable number of places along the Rhine, from July 16, 1900, to July 31, 1901. *Ibid.* 106 (1901), pp. 119-260, with many plates and woodcuts, are published the usual reports of the great activity of the provincial commission for the care of monuments in the province of the Rhine, of the antiquarian and historical society of the same region, and of the additions recently made to the various museums of the district.

ALTENBURG.—**The Lindenau Collection.**—The vases of the Lindenau collection in the Altenburg Museum, some three hundred and fifty pieces, have been newly arranged and labelled for the use of the public by A. SCHNEIDER. A new catalogue has not yet been printed, but a list with dimensions, etc., is available, and a recent book by A. PROCKSCH on the founder gives descriptions. (*Arch. Anz.* 1901, p. 171.)

ANDERNACH.—**Graves and their Contents.**—In *Jb. V. Alt. Rh.* 1900, pp. 103-128 (7 pls.), CONSTANTIN KOENEN catalogues the graves and their contents excavated in a cemetery at Andernach, which appears to have been in use from the time of Charlemagne to the year 881.

BONN.—**The Roman Town.**—R. SCHULTZE (in *Jb. V. Alt. Rh.* 106 (1901), pp. 91-104; plans and 1 pl.) describes the extent, and somewhat the character of the buildings, of the Roman town on the site of Bonn.

COBLENZ-NEUENDORF.—**An Augustan Necropolis.**—A. GÜNTHER describes, with admirable care and precision, and drawings of the objects found, the situation and contents of seventeen graves of the early

empire found in 1898 in Coblenz-Neuendorf. (*Jb. V. Alt. Rh.* 107 (1901), pp. 73-94; cuts.)

HALTERN. — **The Roman Fort Aliso.** — The excavation of the Roman Aliso has been continued. It was 1700 m. in circuit, and was built into an earlier fortification about 200 m. larger. The smaller fort was stronger and better provided with dwellings for the garrison than the earlier one. It also furnishes at least ten times as many interesting single finds. These are very numerous, and include fragments of terra-cotta vases, glassware, coins, silver-plated clasps and pins, weapons, arrow-heads, tools, keys, etc. The earlier fort is to be regarded as the work of Drusus, the son of Augustus, in 11 B.C. (*Berl. Phil. W.* January 4, 1902, from LEHNER's report in *N. D. Alt.*)

NEUSS. — **The Roman Camp.** — The excavation of the Roman camp at Neuss is finished. Several buildings were found, and numerous objects of interest came to light. The excavation of the late Roman fortification near Andernach and of the Roman villa near Blankenheim is also completed. (*Berl. Phil. W.* January 4, 1902, from LEHNER's report in *N. D. Alt.*)

NIEDERBIEBER. — **Roman Coins.** — E. RITTERLING describes at length two recent finds at Niederbieber, one (September 3, 1900) of 192 *antoniniani* from Caracalla to Valerian, and the other (September 27, 1900) of 88 *denarii* and 301 *antoniniani*, from Albinus to Valerian II, of which the latest were almost in mint state. (*Jb. V. Alt. Rh.* 107 (1901), pp. 95-131.)

REMACEN. — **New Governor of Germany.** — A (fragmentary) inscription shows a certain Claudius Agrippa to have been governor of Germany at some unknown time, in the second or third century after Christ. (H. LEHNER in *Jb. V. Alt. Rh.* 106 (1901), pp. 105-108.)

RODENBACH. — **Relics of the Late Bronze Age.** — At Rodenbach, near Neuwied, in 1896, was uncovered a small, flattish vase of earthenware, with simple linear decorations, containing fragments of bone and a few bronze ornaments, — chain, torque, pin, fibula (of unusual type), etc., — evidently belonging to the later bronze age (1000-800 B.C.). They are described by B. VON TOLL in *Jb. V. Alt. Rh.* 106 (1901), pp. 73-77 (1 pl.).

ST. GOAR. — **A pre-Roman Cippus.** — CONST. KOENEN describes, in the *Jb. V. Alt. Rh.* 106 (1901), pp. 78-90 (with figs. and 1 pl.), a curiously sculptured, short, quadrangular obelisk, of red sandstone, now standing in St. Goar, at the corner of the churchyard between the Rheinfels and Bismarckweg. He believes it to be of pre-Roman origin, to show a barbarian adaptation of Greek and Oriental motives, and to be a monument of a native fire-worship, but reserves conclusive discussion of the last point.

URMITZ. — **A Prehistoric Fort.** — A new fort has been discovered near Urmitz which is earlier than the fort of Drusus, but later than the great fortification of earth. This great fortification belongs apparently to the "Pfahlbauzeit," or later stone age. (*Berl. Phil. W.* January 4, 1902, from LEHNER's report in the *N. D. Alt.*)

WÜRSELEN. — **Roman Coins.** — HERR STEDTFELD, in *Jb. V. Alt. Rh.* 106 (1901), pp. 112-116, describes and catalogues a find of thirty-two *solidi* of the last half of the fourth century after Christ, made at Würselen (near Aachen) in the spring of 1900.

AUSTRIA

VIENNA.—A New Museum.—The numerous Roman remains found in Vienna at various times are to be collected in a special museum. The committee in charge has now, at least provisionally, established a Museum Vindobonense, in a school building on the Rainerstrasse, where a good-sized room is already filled with bronzes, terra-cottas, and iron utensils, while the second room is a "lapidarium," containing, among other things, a sepulchral monument of the first Christian century, the oldest historical find made in the city of Vienna. The establishment of the museum has given a new impetus to research in this line, as is evidenced by numerous additions recently made. The museum is to be opened to the public during the present month. (*Nation*, October 10, 1901.)

Sculptures from Ephesus.—The most important pieces of sculpture from the Austrian excavations at Ephesus are now on exhibition in the "Temple of Theseus" in the Volksgarten at Vienna, and an illustrated catalogue has been prepared. The principal piece is a life-size bronze statue of an athlete, with strigil, reconstructed from more than two hundred fragments. (*Arch. Anz.* 1901, p. 148 (cut); *Berl. Phil. W.* December 7, 1901).

GREAT BRITAIN

CHATSWORTH HOUSE.—Ancient Sculptures.—The ancient marbles in the Duke of Devonshire's possession are published from photographs, with comments, by A. FURTWÄNGLER in *J.H.S.* XXI, 1901, pp. 209-227 (10 pls.; 10 figs.). The most important piece in the collection, an original Greek bronze head of about 460 B.C., was published in the same writer's *Intermezzi* in 1896. The marbles are:

(1) A very beautiful herm, copied, with the addition of shoulder-curly, from a statue of a god, of the school of Myron and Phidias, of about 450 B.C. No replica is known, but the Cassel Apollo is a similar type.

(2) A mediocre copy of the Doryphorus of Polyclitus.

(3) An idealized head of Alexander, of a new and very fine type, with an extraordinary wealth of curls about the face. From an Attic original of the fourth century, perhaps by Leochares.

(4) A head of Hermes as god of the palaestra, with swollen ears, deep-set eyes, and two wings in his closely cropped hair. From a fourth century original.

(5) Head of Dionysus, ivy-crowned, from the same Praxitelean original as two statues of the leaning Dionysus.

(6) Small statue of Apollo standing at ease with legs crossed; a modification of a Praxitelean type.

(7) Boy's head, of unfamiliar type, from a fourth century original.

(8 and 9) Two most interesting examples of Gallo-Roman portraiture, showing Greek influence, found in Provence, and known from drawings published in 1724. (8) A male figure, a modification of the partly draped imperial type, with a head not belonging to the statue in which distinctly Roman portrait features are combined with the hair-type of the deified Alexander; good work of the early Empire. (9) A woman seated, a very rare type in Roman portraiture, with her daughter standing beside her; coiffure of the Flavian epoch.

(10 and 11) Two excellent female portrait busts, of the time of Trajan and of the early third century.

(12 and 13) Two heads of Faustina the Elder.

(14) Half-length figure of a man; characteristic of the third century after Christ.

(15) Grave relief of Herennia Syrisca and her son, with heroizing emblems and inscription. From Macedonia; first century B.C.

(16) Fragment of relief with the rare head of Juno Sospita, covered with the goat-skin; Augustan.

(17) Fore parts of the horses from a relief of a quadriga; first century B.C.

INCHTUTHILL. — Roman Remains. — In *Athen.* September 7, 1901, F. HAVERFIELD describes the Roman remains at Inchtuthill, about 10 miles north of Perth. The Roman encampment is a rectangle of some 45 acres, with a still visible earthen rampart and ditch. An ancient road approaches it. Roman pottery, remains of buildings, — including a bath-house, — and one coin came to light. Other Roman sites in Scotland are mentioned. The camp at Inchtuthill may be connected with Agricola's campaigns, but its date is uncertain.

LONDON. — Acquisitions of the British Museum in 1899. — *Prehistoric, British, and Teutonic.* Stone implements and weapons from England, Ireland, Russia, the Dardanelles, Egypt, and the Libyan Desert; a gold collar from Portugal, the finest relic of the bronze age found in that country; two groups of gold jewellery from Wales, one of them dated at 300 A.D.; various bronze objects of Anglo-Saxon times, including a jug similar to those in Frankish graves on the Rhine; Visigothic inscribed bronzes from Spain, and gold ornaments from Hungary; a Frankish brooch; Viking ornaments from Tromsø, Norway. (C. H. READ, *Arch. Anz.* 1901, pp. 160–161.)

Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities. Egyptian: By purchase, forty-seven numbers, from all periods, including partly mummified bodies of the fair-skinned pre-dynastic inhabitants of Upper Egypt, terra-cotta models of houses of early dynasties, stelae, statues, stone vases, wooden figures, gold and other rings, miscellaneous bronze objects, and a valuable collection of scarabs covering three thousand years. By gift, chiefly miscellaneous objects, many with inscriptions, from the graves of the earliest kings at Abydos, from the Egypt Exploration Fund.

Assyrian: More than thirteen hundred tablets from Lower Babylonia, — including documents and contracts from the time of the kings of Ur and Babylon between 2500 and 2000 B.C., and others from the reigns of Cambyses and Darius the Great, — and fourteen numbers of miscellaneous articles, including inscriptions from about 4500 B.C. and 2500 B.C., a bronze figure, stone carvings, and engraved seals. (E. A. WALLIS BUDGE, *Arch. Anz.* 1901, pp. 155–157.)

Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities. By purchase, gold objects, chiefly jewellery, and part of a Mycenaean standard-weight bar, from Cyprus; silverware belonging to the Utian family, found near Como; twenty engraved gems, largely Mycenaean, Hittite, and Greek work, from Cyprus; bronze mirrors, pens, fibulae, and a statuette; lead weights from Bulgaria and Syria; terra-cotta moulds for stamped bowls, from Arezzo, and a Clazomenian sarcophagus with double-profiled sphinx; an Athenian

alabastron and two white lecythi, a red-figured crater from the end of the fifth century, an Apulian amphora (Polymestor) formerly in Naples, and other pottery from Italy, Syria, and Thera. By gift, gems from Mycenaean tombs in Melos; a slab from the façade of Agamemnon's tomb at Mycenae; vase fragments from Naucratis; Graeco-Phoenician terra-cottas from a cave in Cyprus; a cast of the inscribed pillar from the "tomb of Romulus"; fragments of pottery from First Dynasty tombs at Abydos; and Mycenaean shards from Tel-el-Amarna. (A. S. MURRAY, *Arch. Anz.* 1901, pp. 157-160.)

Coins and Medals. The 509 additions to the Greek series, and 20 to the Roman, include many new, unique, or rare specimens, and many of great beauty and perfect preservation. The oldest is, perhaps, an Aeginetan didrachm of 550-500 B.C. A coin of the Achaean League, of about 370 B.C., is nearly a century earlier than the political importance of the League. Coins of Asia Minor throw light on the position of Dioshieron, Saitta, and Tomaris in Lydia, and on the name of the river Sindros, hitherto called Senaros. Another shows that Eumenia in Phrygia was for a time called Fulvia, after Antony's first wife. Parthian coins give portraits of several kings, and help to settle the doubtful chronology of the Arsacid period. (B. V. HEAD, *Arch. Anz.* 1901, pp. 161-163.)

OXFORD. — **Acquisitions of the Ashmolean Museum in 1900.** — *Egyptian.* From the Egypt Exploration Fund: terra-cotta seal impressions and miscellaneous objects of ivory, crystal, wood, stone, and copper from the graves of the kings of the First Dynasty, at Abydos; fragments of an early yellowish pottery with linear decoration, called Aegean by Petrie, but similar to Egyptian specimens of about 4400 B.C. already in the museum. From the Egyptian Research Account: contents of tombs of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Eighteenth Dynasties, — in the last, imported Cyprian ware and the earliest dated Egyptian object of iron.

Early Greek and Oriental. Marble vases, pottery, stone weapons and idols, from the Island civilization; a unique Mycenaean silver statuette; a gold Hittite button; a gold and iron dish from Malta, Phoenician work of the seventh century.

Classic Greek. Four fine vases of the fifth and fourth centuries; shards of Ionic and Attic vases of 650-400 B.C., many with dedicatory inscriptions, from the excavations at Naucratis in 1899.

Local. Coins and other small objects from a Roman and pre-Roman settlement at Woodeaton, the coins covering the first four centuries of the Empire, and including those of Carausius and Allectus. (A. J. EVANS, *Arch. Anz.* 1901, pp. 163-165.)

AFRICA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK IN NORTHERN AFRICA. — In *B. Arch. C. T.* January, 1901, pp. ix-xxviii, are brief reports of topographical and archaeological investigations in Tunisia and Algeria, a description of the discoveries at Thugga (with the text of four inscriptions), and notes on recent discoveries. An inscription from Bernelle is published, consisting of a dedication to *Pluto Augustus M. Aurelius*. The titles of Marcus Aurelius are incompletely given. *Ibid.* February, pp. vi-xxi, various further discoveries are mentioned, among them that of a Roman mausoleum in the ravine of Maktar, near the Roman port of Aïn-el-Bab. The mausoleum itself is destroyed. The relief which adorned

the façade represented a sacrifice by seven persons. The inscription, of a date before Caracalla, mentions a man whose surname is *Tiprunitanus*. Other inscriptions were found in the same necropolis. *Ibid.* March, pp. vii-xiv, are further reports, including the text of seven inscriptions and the description of a series of lamps acquired by the Bardo Museum. *Ibid.* May, pp. xiv-xxxiii, further reports include the description of several rather poor sculptures, the most interesting of which is, perhaps, a statuette of black marble, representing a negro holding a dove. This was found at Sousse, and at the same spot the remains of a Roman villa came to light. In it were several mosaics, of poor workmanship. The most interesting represents the rape of Ganymede. Lamps from the necropolis of Bou-Hajar, near Lemta, and from a necropolis near Sfax, are described. *Ibid.* June, pp. iv-xiii, are brief reports from several places. Fifteen inscriptions are published, among them six milestones from Chihat, 9 km. northeast of Ngaous. *Ibid.* July, pp. viii-xx, are further reports, with the text of fifteen inscriptions. Excavations are continuing at Dougga, Carthage, and Djerba, and have begun at Bou-Ghrara (Gigtris) with the Capitulum and its peribolus. Here several dedicatory inscriptions and fragments of sculpture have been found.

CARTHAGE. — Excavations in the Necropolis of St. Monica. — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1901, pp. 583-602 (4 pls.; 20 figs.), A. L. DELATTRE gives a report of his excavations in the Punic necropolis at Carthage. (See *Am. J. Arch.* 1901, p. 114). The tombs were similar to those previously opened. The principal monuments discovered were stelae, terra-cotta figurines, bronze objects, and razors with engraved blades. Some Punic coins and inscriptions were also found. Each of the stelae published has, in a niche on the front, a relief representing the deceased. One of these niches has the form of an *aedicula*. One stele is almost a statue in the round; the person represented is a young woman, fully draped. The lower part of the person is left in the form of a somewhat rounded block, but the upper part is completely worked as a statue. A bronze statuette, only 0.045 m. high represents a man wearing a sort of shawl. A fine bronze *oenochoe* has a handle formed by two nude male figures. The razors have handles in the form of the heads and necks of geese or swans. The blades are engraved with human figures, plant forms, etc.; in Egyptian style. One blade has on one side Isis nursing Horus, and on the other the crowned hawk (symbol of Horus) standing above a lotus flower. Similar razors, not recognized as such, were previously known. (See *Am. J. Arch.* 1900, p. 272.) That they are razors is seen by comparison with razors used by African negroes. The inscriptions published are simple Punic epitaphs.

CARTHAGE. — A Punic Inscription. — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1901, p. 268, the discovery of a Punic inscription in the necropolis of St. Monica is reported. The fragment consists of twenty-five lines, chiefly an enumeration of magistrates.

CARTHAGE. — A Painted Sarcophagus. — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1901, pp. 272-278, Father DELATTRE describes a marble sarcophagus of Punic date found in a tomb in the necropolis of St. Monica at Carthage. It is rectangular, and had a cover in the form of a tiled roof. It is adorned with ovules, *rais de coeur*, and meanders. The cover had numerous antefixes. In the pediments are two busts of a reddish brown color, with blue wings, a sort of

spirits, each holding in his hand a disk and crescent. This is the second Punic marble sarcophagus found in this necropolis, and in its painting it is unique.

KHAMISSA.—**A Keystone with a Relief and Inscription.**—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1901, p. 344 (pl.), the keystone of an arched doorway from the theatre of Khamissa, discovered by S. Gsell, is published. On it is a relief representing, apparently, a theatrical mask. Below it is the inscription EVNVCHVS. This may be the title of the play of Terence, and is in that case an interesting proof that the plays of the classic Roman dramatists were not forgotten in imperial times, even in a distant province.

LAMBAESIS.—**The Roman Camp.**—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1901, pp. 626–634 (plan and pl. of inscription), R. CAGNAT reports that a large court, surrounded by porticos and chambers, has been laid bare. Two inscriptions are published, the first a dedication to Septimius Severus Caracalla, and to Julia, the wife of Severus, followed by a list of names of *custodes armorum*, the second a dedication to Minerva for the welfare of the emperor M. Aurelius Severus Alexander and Julia Mamaea, followed by a list of names of *custodes armorum*.

THUGGA.—**The Theatre.**—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1901, pp. 269–271, is a report by Dr. CARTON on his excavations in the theatre at Thugga. The *cavea* was surmounted by a row of arcades having an inscription to L. Verus. There were twenty-six rows of seats divided by a stairway of fifty-two steps. Two upper *maeniana*, with six rows of seats, formed four *cunei*, and a lower *maenianum*, with seven rows of seats, formed two *cunei*. The semicircular orchestra was connected with the stage by two flights of steps. The floor of the scene had a mosaic laid in imitation of carpentry. The *frons scaenae* represented a colonnade, and had an inscription mentioning the foundation of the building by P. Marcius Quadratus. Three doors led out from the back of the scene, and two more were at the ends. Under the scene was a low vaulted space 1 m. high. Back of the same was a small room from which the *hyposcenium* was reached. There were also several dressing-rooms, etc. Two stairways at the southwest corner of the scene-building gave access to the orchestra and to the stage for people coming from the city. Inscriptions found in the theatre include dedications to Ceres and to the Emperor Probus, and numerous *cursus honorum*. Two pedestals bear the name of the Pulleni, who were distinguished citizens of the place, and others record that two brothers, the Marcius Simplex, built the capitol. Their brother, Marcius Quadratus, built the theatre. Their father and another brother had statues in the theatre. Among works of sculpture found are a fine marble head of L. Verus, and hands holding the globe, and two colossal female statues.

BYZANTINE, MEDIAEVAL, AND RENAISSANCE ART GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

A NEW JOURNAL FOR BYZANTINE ARCHAEOLOGY.—A new journal for the study of Christian archaeology in the East has been started at Rome under the editorship of Dr. A. BAUMSTARK. It will be published semi-annually under the title, *Römische Halbjahrhefte für die Kunde des christlichen Orients*.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS FOR LIBRARIES.— In the *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, January-February, 1901, Dr. MALSDORF describes the apparatus best adapted for photographing manuscripts as developed by Dziatzko at Göttingen. The article is practically reproduced in the *Bibl. Éc. Chartes*, 1901, pp. 145-149.

FRIZZONI'S NOTES OF TRAVEL.— Followers of FRIZZONI will be interested in the 'Ricordi di un viaggio artistico oltralpe,' published by him in *L'Arte*, 1901, pp. 221-238. His travels took him to the Tyrol, Prague, Dresden, Berlin, Frankfort, Nuremberg, and Stuttgart, and his attention was occupied chiefly by the Italian paintings seen during his travels.

VURLA (ASIA MINOR).— **Basilica and Baptistry.**— At a place known as Gül-Bagtsché, near Vurla (Clazomenae), have been uncovered the foundations of an early Christian basilica and baptistry. The basilica has externally a square but internally a round apse. The plan of its atrium, narthex, diaconicon, and adjoining rooms, is well preserved. The baptistry, though square in plan, may have been covered with a dome. Fragments of mosaic pavements and some inscriptions have been found. G. WEBER, in *Byz. Z.* 1901, pp. 568-573, assigns these buildings to the seventh century.

STANO DI RAGUSA (DALMATIA).— **Discovery of an Early Christian Cemetery.**— At Stano di Ragusa (Dalmatia) have been discovered four sarcophagi and two brick tombs alongside of the communal road. All of the burials appear to belong to the fifth or sixth century. The most important is the sarcophagus of a priest Anastasius of the fifth century, not to be confused with St. Anastasius the martyr of Salona. It is inscribed *Dep(ositio) et requies s(an)c(t)i ac venera(ndi) Anastasi pr(es)-b(yteri) d(ie) V Id(us) Mart(ias), indict(ione) XV, post c(on)s(ulatum) Severini v(iri) c(larissimi)*. (*N. Bull. Arch. Crist.* 1901, pp. 195-204.)

BUDAPEST.— **Italian Paintings.**— The National Gallery at Budapest has recently acquired the following Italian paintings: a 'Holy Family,' by Palmezzano; a 'St. Jerome,' by Marco Basaiti, signed Marcus Baxaiti; a 'Pietà,' of the Paduan School; a 'Madonna Enthroned,' by Girolamo da Santa Croce; an 'Aeneas and Dido,' of the Paduan School; a 'Theseus and the Minotaur,' manner of Ercole di Roberti; a 'Christ Scourged,' signed by Pietro da Messina; a 'Madonna,' by Antonio Vivarini; a 'Madonna' by Antonio Mori da Carpi; a 'Male Portrait,' School of Moroni; a 'Male Portrait,' by Moretto da Brescia; and a 'St. Louis (?)', by J. B. Moroni. (*L'Arte*, 1901, p. 24.)

PALESTINE

JERUSALEM.— **Christian Mosaics.**— Adjoining the mosaics representing Orpheus and his followers, also two women, Theodosia and Georgia, and a hunting scene (*Am. J. Arch.* 1901, p. 366), a portion has recently been uncovered on which is represented a Greek cross. It is published by J. ANGELINI in *N. Bull. Arch. Crist.* 1901, pp. 217-219, as a Christian monument of the fifth or sixth century.

NAZARETH.— **Excavations.**— In excavating in the vicinity of the Sanctuary of the Annunciation there have been discovered remains of decorative marble, mosaics, lamps, coins, and other objects above the site of a tomb containing a well. From its locality this is supposed to be the sanctuary mentioned by Arculphus *De locis sanctis*, ch. xxvi, as the *domus in qua noster nutritus est Salvator*. (*N. Bull. Arch. Crist.* 1901, pp. 149-151.)

ITALY

FLORENCE. — The 'San Girolamo' of Andrea del Castagno. — The 'San Girolamo' of Andrea del Castagno, of which Vasari speaks so highly, is reported to have been recently discovered at Florence, on the altar of the Chapel Montaguti, in the church of S. Annunziata. The picture was hidden behind a painting of Alessandro Allori. (*Athen.* July 20, 1901:)

Recent Acquisitions of the Uffizi. — The following recent acquisitions of the Uffizi Gallery are described by Émile Jacobsen in *Gaz. B.-A.* 1901, pp. 412-424: (1) Lorenzo di Credi, 'Venus'; (2) Botticelli, 'Adoration of the Magi'; (3) School of Botticelli, 'Madonna Enthroned, with Saints'; (4) Boltraffio, 'Profile of a Young Man'; (5) Sebastiano del Piombo, 'Portrait of a Man'; (6) Paul Veronese, 'The Rescue of Moses'; (7) Tintoretto, 'Leda'; (8) Salvator Rosa, 'Job visited by His Friends'; (9) Salvator Rosa, 'Landscape'; (10) Guido Reni, 'Susanna at the Bath'; (11) Guido Reni, 'Madonna della Neve'; (12) Jan van Huysum, 'Flowers'; (13) Van Dyck, 'Portrait of the Two Brothers, Bernard and John Lennox.'

Four Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Benvenuto Cellini. — Benvenuto Cellini was born November 1, 1500. The commemorative exercises planned by the *Società Italiana per l'Arte Pubblica* for November, 1900, were postponed until the spring of 1901. A memorial stone was set up on his house, a bust of Cellini was erected upon the Ponte Vecchio, and interesting exhibitions of his productions were held in the Museo dell'Opera del Duomo, and in the sacristies of Santa Trinita, San Lorenzo, and Santa Maria Novella. (*L'Arte*, 1901, pp. 214-216.)

The Façade of San Lorenzo. — The façade of San Lorenzo, for which no design was left by Brunelleschi, has remained a blank wall without architectural decoration. As the result of a competition held in 1900, seven architects were selected who are to offer designs in a second competition. The designs of these architects as well as those of Giuliano da Sangallo and Michelangelo are published by J. B. SUPINO in *L'Arte*, 1901, pp. 245-262.

MILAN. — The Cathedral in the Fifteenth Century. — Notwithstanding the nine volumes of the *Annali della Fabbrica del Duomo* and all that has been published by Boito, Carotti, Beltrami, and Meyer concerning the Cathedral of Milan, FRANCESCO MALAGUZZI VALERI finds a series of unpublished documents concerning the Cathedral in the fifteenth century which he publishes in *Rep. f. K.* 1901, pp. 87-102, 230-240. The series begins with a document dated November 22, 1471, confirming the appointment of Giovanni da Solario as engineer; other documents give historical data concerning the construction and ornamentation of the ciborium.

Acquisitions of the Archaeological Museum. — The Archaeological Museum at Milan has recently acquired a Renaissance marble female mask, a fifteenth century wooden statue of a saint, a bust having the characteristics of the work of Leone Leoni and Pompeo Leoni, a terra-cotta mantelpiece from near Cremona, and a fine collection of books and keys. (*L'Arte*, 1901, p. 140.)

Notable Italian Paintings. — The late director Giuseppe Bertini was the active agent in acquiring for the museums of Milan a number of notable Italian paintings. These embrace paintings by Bramantino, Bernardino Luini, Gaudenzio Ferrari, and Boltraffio. An account of these is given by G. FRIZZONI in *L'Arte*, 1901, pp. 93-110.

Frescoes by Leonardo in the Castle.—In 1893 the task of restoring the frescoes by Leonardo da Vinci in the 'Camera grande delle assi' of the Castle of Milan was begun. Owing to the expense involved the work has remained unfinished. Through the munificence of a lawyer, Pietro Volpi Bassani, the work will be continued under the competent direction of Luca Beltrami. (*L'Arte*, 1901, p. 139.)

NAPLES.—**French Gothic Altar in the Church of Sta. Chiara.**—The government architect, Ettore Bernich, has discovered documents, for the most part inedited, which present a clear idea of the church of Sta. Chiara as built by Robert of Anjou (1310–1340). Behind the present barock altar he has found the original French Gothic altar and has recovered some of the statuettes with which it was adorned. (*L'Arte*, 1901, p. 295.)

REGGIO EMILIA.—**The Baptismal Font.**—The baptismal font at Reggio Emilia, had, until the beginning of the nineteenth century, a richly carved hemispherical cover. The design for this cover by Matteo della Tarsia has been found in the Episcopal Archives of Reggio Emilia, and is published by G. FERRARI in *L'Arte*, 1901, pp. 198–199.

ROMAGNA.—**Little Known Works of Art.**—G. BEDESCHI, in *L'Arte*, 1901, pp. 201–202, draws attention to some little known works of art in Romagna. At Cotignola he makes special mention of the sumptuous tomb of Fra Rinaldo Graziani († 1529) at Bagnacavalla, of four choir books with fine miniatures, an eighth century ciborium, fourteenth century frescoes, and a well-carved sepulchral slab; at Lugo, of several interesting buildings; and at Sant' Agata sul Santerno, of an imposing terra-cotta cornice which formerly adorned the old church of Sant' Agata.

ROME.—**An Ancient Baptistry.**—In the *N. Bull. Arch. Crist.* 1901, pp. 71–111, an ancient baptistry is described by O. MARUCCHI. It was found in a passageway leading from a chamber excavated in the cemetery of St. Priscilla on the Via Salaria. The font or tank is 26 feet long by 10½ feet wide. About an arch inside of the tank is a Latin inscription: "If any one thirst let him come." In the *Gesta* of Pope Liberius it is stated that when he was banished from Rome (in 355 A.D.), he took up his residence three miles out, and baptized 4012 persons at Easter in the "cemetery of Ostiano, where Peter the Apostle baptized." The font just discovered is in Marucchi's opinion the "*Fons Petri*" mentioned in the itineraries. DUCHESNE, in a supplementary note, thinks Marucchi's conjecture is not improbable. The crypt containing the baptistry was found in 1888 by G. B. De Rossi, who recognized its importance, but it was closed and not reopened until 1900.

Bones under the Church of SS. Giovanni e Paolo.—Beneath the church of SS. Giovanni e Paolo was found, in 1887, the house of the martyrs, Giovanni and Paolo. During the past summer there has come to light below the church a pit, surrounded by brickwork to appear like a cylindrical support, in which were found the bones of at least ten persons. O. MARUCCHI, in the *N. Bull. Arch. Crist.* 1901, pp. 175–176, suggests that these may be the remains of the martyrs named Scillitani, put to death under Marcus Aurelius in the year 180 A.D. Their bodies were known to have been transported to this church in the ninth century.

Graves at Sta. Agnese.—A thorough exploration of the church of Sta. Agnese in the Via Nomentana has been undertaken at the expense of Cardinal Kopp. Under the pavement of this apse two layers of tombs have

been found. The upper layer consists of brick coffins covered or lined with marble slabs. On one of these is carved a portrait of St. Peter. These tombs belong to the fourth century. The lower tier contains one or two galleries cut in the solid rock, and lined with *loculi* which have never been opened. One belongs to a Marcellinus, buried May 6, 394 A.D.; another to an Eminentius, a third to a Hagnes, a fourth to a Turtura. (LANCIANI, *Athen.* December 21, 1901.)

Excavations in the Church of Sta. Maria Antiqua. — In the *N. Bull. Arch. Crist.* 1901, pp. 172–174, MARUCCHI publishes a photograph showing the most recent condition of the excavations in the Church of Sta. Maria Antiqua in the Roman Forum. The discovery of the foundations of the octagonal pulpit, mentioned in the *Liber Pontificalis* as the gift of Pope John VII, affords a new argument in favor of the identification of this church as Sta. Maria Antiqua. In the excavations of the church an important early Christian sarcophagus was discovered, which is assigned by MARUCCHI in *N. Bull. Arch. Crist.* 1901, pp. 205–216, to the fourth century. On it are represented the Baptism of Christ, the story of Jonah, the Good Shepherd, an Orans (the Church), and a seated figure (the defunct). MARUCCHI suggests that the concatenation of subjects indicated that the departed, having been baptized, would be raised from the dead and gathered with the elect into the garden of Paradise.

Discoveries at San Saba. — M. E. CANNIZZARO gives in *Not. Scavi*, 1901, pp. 10–14 (fig.), a brief account of discoveries at San Saba on the Aventine. In 1205 A.D. were erected a basilica and a convent, both surrounded by a wall. The basilica had three naves, the central one representing an earlier church of the Greek monks, who occupied this site from 600 to 1100. Each nave ended in an apse. There was a portico in front, within which was the principal entrance. There was another entrance in the left aisle. Projecting from this aisle was an oratory, which had formed part of an earlier structure. The convent consisted of a small cloister, with a second story on only one side.

Continuation of Di Rossi's Roma Sotteranea. — The great work by Di Rossi will be continued by his pupils and published under the auspices of the Commissione di Archeologia Sacra. It will be published in fascicoli, the earliest treating of the catacomb of Domitilla, then of the catacombs of the Via Nomentana, and of the Salaria Vecchia, and of St. Hippolytus and Pretextatus, then the catacombs of Priscilla, of Peter and Marcellinus, and of Traso. (*N. Bull. Arch. Crist.* 1901, pp. 229–231.)

Recently discovered Frescoes by Pietro Cavallini. — In *L'Arte*, 1901, pp. 239–244, FEDERICO HERMANIN gives an account of the frescoes recently discovered in the church of Sta. Cecilia in Trastevere. They consist of a glorified Christ surrounded by angels, archangels, and cherubim above figures of the Virgin, the Baptist, and the Apostles. Other frescoes represent the Dream of Jacob, Esau at the bed of Isaac, St. Christopher, the Annunciation, and the Last Judgment. A comparison with the mosaics of Sta. Maria in Trastevere indicate that the frescoes were painted by Pietro Cavallini, who was associated with Arnolfo di Cambio in Rome, and with Cimabue at Assisi. The frescoes may be assigned to the years 1291–1294, and in many details anticipated and influenced the work of Giotto. He concludes that Pietro Cavallini was “veramente il novatore, il primo pittore

della nuova maniera," and promises a more fully illustrated publication of these frescoes in Vol. V of the *Galleria Nazionale*.

The Madonna del Rosario.—The Madonna del Rosario, the masterpiece of Sassoferrato, was stolen from the Church of Sta. Sabina on the Aventine in the night of July 22, 1901. It was recovered, however, some two months later. (LANCIANI, *Athen.* October 26, 1901.)

SARDINIA.—**Early Christian Monuments.**—In the *N. Bull. Arch. Crist.* 1901, pp. 61–69, GIOVANNI PINZA publishes some notes on the Christian cemetery at Bonaria near Cagliari, and on a subterranean Christian chapel near Bonorva. From the catacombs of Bonaria he reproduces an interesting fresco in which the story of Jonah and that of the Apostles as fishers of men are depicted in the same picture. The subterranean chapel appears to have been once a Roman tomb.

URBINO.—**In honor of Giovanni Santi.**—On June 2, 1901, a memorial stone was placed in the house where Giovanni Santi lived at Urbino. The inscription, written by Professor Marchigiani, reads: *Qui visse e lavorò | Giovanni Santi | Pittore eccellente e poeta | primo maestro | al figlio Raffaello.* An exhibition of fourteen of his paintings and photographs of many other paintings was held in the Ducal Palace. (*L'Arte*, 1901, p. 217.)

VENICE.—**Restoration of S. Stefano.**—The Church of S. Stefano, Venice, 1294–1325, ranked by Sansovino for its size and beauty as second only to S. Marco, is being restored. The removal of the whitewash from its walls has revealed a red and white brickwork, of animated design on the short wall and of simpler and more sober design on the long walls. Although it is now impossible to restore altogether the original character of the church, much will be done in this direction. (*L'Arte*, 1901, pp. 140–141.)

Acquisitions of the Museo Civico.—The Museo Civico of Venice has recently acquired by gift a Madonna by Bartolomeo Montagna, and another by Bartolomeo Vivarini, which once formed the central part of a polyptych. (*L'Arte*, 1901, p. 294.)

FRANCE

BAZARNES (YONNE).—**Chapel of St. Quentin.**—Until recently there existed at Bazarnes a chapel dedicated to St. Quintinus, a Roman senator of the third century. Beneath it was a spring to which invalid children were brought during the Middle Ages and in modern times. The building consecrated in 1275 by Erard de Lézinnes, Bishop of Auxerre, was erected at a much earlier date. The Abbé POULAIN suggests that excavations be undertaken with the hope of discovering pagan votive offerings near this ancient oratory. (*B. Arch. C. T.* March, 1901, p. 3.)

BEAUNE.—**Mural Paintings of the Fifteenth Century.**—In the church of Notre Dame de Beaune, in the fifteenth century chapel called Le Grand Christ, a large and fine mural painting has recently been uncovered. It represents the 'Raising of Lazarus.' HENRI CHABEUF, in the *R. Art Chrét.* 1901, pp. 508–510 attributes it to a Flemish painter and suggests the name of Pierre Spicker. It was painted for Cardinal Jean Rolin, son of the famous Chancellor Nicolas Rolin.

LYONS.—**A Lost Mosaic.**—In the apse of the church of St. Jean Baptiste at Lyons in the ninth century was a mosaic, reminding one of the well-known mosaic in St. Pudentiana, Rome. On it was represented the

city of Jerusalem. Reference is made to it by Florus, deacon of Lyons, in the following lines (Migne, *Patrol. Lat.* cxix, 259) :

“ Martyribus subter venerabilis emicat aula :
 Martyribus supra Christus rex praesidet altus,
 Circumstant miris animalia mystica formis
 Nocte dieque hymnis trinum inclamantia numen.
 Adstat apostolicus pariter chorus ore corusco
 Cum Christus adveniet certo qui tempore iudex,
 Vivaque Hierusalem agno illustrante refulgens,
 Quatuor uno agitat paradisi flumina fonte.”

(*Bull. Hist. Dioc. Lyon*, 1901, pp. 276-277.)

GRANDMONT. — **The Manuscripts of the Abbaye de Grandmont.**

— The abbey at Grandmont contains a number of manuscripts practically unknown, as students have usually confined their attention to the manuscripts relating to the history of the order. A list of 113 of these manuscripts is published by C. COUDERC in the *Bibl. Éc. Chartes*, 1901, pp. 362-373.

GRENOBLE. — **Acquisitions of the Museum.** — Colonel de Beylié has recently presented to the museum at Grenoble five paintings. Four are by Zurbaran and represent the ‘Annunciation,’ the ‘Nativity,’ the ‘Adoration of the Magi,’ and the ‘Circumcision.’ The fifth is by Velasquez and represents ‘St. Hernandez.’ The same gentleman has enriched the museum with gifts from India and China. (*Chron. d. Arts*, 1901, p. 200.)

PARIS. — **Acquisitions of the Louvre.** — The Louvre has recently received from Baron A. de Rothschild a fine collection of ecclesiastical goldsmith work of the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, consisting of reliquaries, statuettes, medallions, boxes, rings, and other objects. With the collection was also a triptych by Albrecht Dürer, and a relief of the ‘Madonna and Child’ by Desiderio. (*Chron. d. Arts*, 1901, p. 226.)

Musée de Cluny. — The Musée de Cluny has recently been enriched by fourteen objects from the Baron A. de Rothschild. Among them is a diptych by Wohlgemuth and a painting by Van Orley. (*Chron. d. Arts*, 1901, p. 227.)

Merovingian Inscriptions. — The celebrated Barberini ivory, published first by Gori in 1759 and by Molinier in 1896, has recently been acquired by the Louvre. It is described by G. SCHLUMBERGER in the *Mon. Mém. Acad. Insc. (Mon. Piot.)* vii, fasc. 13, pp. 79-94, and by H. OMONT in the *Journal des Savants*, 1901, pp. 101-105, and *Bibl. Éc. Chartes*, 1901, pp. 152-155. It contains a long list of names of Christians living on the Rhine and especially at Treves.

The Palaeographic Collection of Pierre Hamon. — One of the earliest French palaeographic collections was made by Pierre Hamon in 1566-1567. It is now preserved in the Bibliothèque Nationale, and is described by H. OMONT in *Bibl. Éc. Chartes*, 1901, pp. 57-73.

Archives for French Religious History. — A new publication entitled *Archives de l'Histoire Religieuse de la France* was begun in 1901. It has been entrusted to competent specialists for the publication of (1) ecclesiastical documents; (2) administrative documents; (3) judicatory documents; (4) non-Catholic documents; (5) private documents. The publication is issued from the house of A. Picard et fils, Paris.

GERMANY

BERLIN. — **A Statuette of Apollo by Michelangelo.** — In the *Jb. Preuss. Kunsts.* 1901, pp. 88–89, W. BODE publishes an unfinished statuette of Apollo, attributed by him and by ADOLF HILDEBRAND to Michelangelo. The statuette was once in the Villa Borghese, and was sold from the Villino Borghese to G. Ferroni for 25 francs. Dr. Bode purchased it from Ferroni for a moderate sum, and presented it to the Berlin Museum.

Two Fine Portraits by Van Dyck. — In the *Jb. Preuss. Kunsts.* 1901, pp. 200–206, F. LABAN publishes two fine portraits in the Berlin Gallery. They represent a Genoese senator and his wife, and once belonged to the collection of Sir Robert Peel.

COLOGNE. — **Wall-paintings from the Late Middle Ages.** — In the Haus Glesch in Cologne were discovered, in 1896, the first-known instances on the lower Rhine of the decoration of house-walls with paintings of non-sacred scenes. These are, however, of moral tendency, and are described, with wood-cut, by ANTON KISA in *Jb. V. Alt. Rh.* 107 (1901), pp. 279–285.

MUNICH. — **Exhibition of Renaissance Art.** — From June 3 to September 30, 1901, there was held at Munich an exhibition of works of Renaissance art. It consisted of Flemish, German, and Italian paintings, sculptures, tapestries, and objects in ivory, enamel, bronze, faience, etc. An account of this exhibition is given by G. FRIZZONI in *Chron. d. Arts*, 1901, pp. 260–261.

WÜRZBURG. — **Sculptures by Riemenschneider.** — Two figures, a Madonna and a St. Barbara, by Riemenschneider, the famous fifteenth century sculptor in wood, have recently been discovered at Würzburg, of which town he was at one time burgomaster. Würzburg possesses a large number of this artist's works, and the Town Council intends to devote a museum to them. (*Athen.* November 16, 1901.)

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM

AMSTERDAM. — **Acquisitions by the Royal Museum.** — In the *Rep. f. K.* 1901, pp. 167–194, E. JACOBSEN gives a description of the paintings in the Rijksmuseum which were not enumerated in the catalogue of 1898. There are here described 190 paintings of the Dutch and Flemish schools, many of which are by well-known masters.

ANTWERP. — **Discovery of Frescoes.** — In a house formerly belonging to a patrician family at Antwerp, now being arranged as a dispensary for the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, has been discovered an interesting series of mural paintings of the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century. They represent Sibyls. (*R. Art Chrét.* 1901, pp. 541–542.)

MONS. — **GHENT.** — **Mediaeval Flemish Sculptures.** — At Mons, in the church of S. Wandru, is a statue of the archangel Michael, which was long concealed in the crypt. It is similar in type to the S. Michael in the painting of the 'Last Judgment,' by Roger van der Weyden, in the same church. At Ghent there has recently been discovered a ceiling beam of the thirteenth century, on which are sculptured heads of poetic character and graceful execution. (*Chron. d. Arts*, 1901, pp. 282–283.)

CARE OF MONUMENTS IN BELGIUM. — The *Bulletin de la Commission Royale d'Art et d'Archéologie*, Vol. XXXIX, Nos. 9–10, contains a

report of the General Secretary, M. Massaux, and the reports from the various provinces, which show considerable activity in behalf of the preservation of mediaeval buildings, whether ecclesiastical, civic, or domestic.

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON. — **British Museum Exhibition of Drawings.** — Among the acquisitions of recent years, now on exhibition in the Department of Engravings in the British Museum, are a fine drawing of a Pietà by Michelangelo, a grotesque head by Leonardo, three saints by Paul Veronese, and others by Tintoretto and Andrea del Sarto. (*L'Arte*, 1901, p. 292.)

THE BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. — The fifty-eighth annual congress of the Association was held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, July 18-26, 1901. Addresses were delivered, and sites of historical and archaeological interest were visited. An account of the congress is given in *Athen.* July 27, August 3 and 10, 1901.

THE ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT NOTTINGHAM. — The Institute held its fifty-ninth annual meeting at Nottingham, July 23-31, 1901. An account of the addresses delivered, and of the visits to sites of archaeological interest in and near Nottingham, is contained in *Athen.* August 3 and 10, 1901.

ABBREVIATIONS

Abh.: Abhandlungen. *Acad.*: Academy (of London). *Am. Ant.*: American Antiquarian. *Am. J. Arch.*: American Journal of Archaeology. *Ami d. Mon.*: Ami des Monuments. *Ann. d. Ist.*: Annali dell' Istituto. *Anz. Schw.*: Anzeiger für Schweizerische Altertumskunde. *Arch. Ael.*: Archaeologia Aeliana. *Arch.-Ep. Mitth.*: Archäol.-epigraph. Mittheil. (Vienna). *Arch. Anz.*: Archäologischer Anzeiger. *Arch. Portug.*: O Archeologo Português. *Arch. Rec.*: Architectural Record. *Arch. Hess. Ges.*: Archiv für Hessische Geschichte und Altertumskunde. *Arch. Rel.*: Archiv für Religionswissenschaft. *Arch. d. Miss.*: Archives de Missions Scientifiques et Littéraires. *Arch. Stor. d. Art.*: Archivio Storico dell' Arte. *Arch. Stor. Lomb.*: Archivio storico lombardo. *Arch. Stor. Nap.*: Archivio Storico Provincie Napolitane. *Arch. Stor. Patr.*: Archivio della r. società romana di storia patria. *Athen.*: Athenaeum (of London).

Beitr. Ass.: Beiträge zur Assyriologie. *Berl. Akad.*: Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. *Berl. Phil. W.*: Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift. *Berl. Stud.*: Berliner Studien. *Bibl. Éc. Chartes*: Bibliothèque de l'École des Chartes. *B. Ac. Hist.*: Boletín de la real Academia de la Historia. *B. Arch. d. M.*: Bulletin Archéol. du Ministère. *B. Arch. C. T.*: Bulletin Archéologique du Comité des Travaux hist. et scient. *B. C. H.*: Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique. *B. Inst. Ég.*: Bulletin de l'Institut Égyptien (Cairo). *B. M. Soc. Ant. Fr.*: Bulletin et Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de France. *B. Soc. Anth.*: Bulletin de la Société d'Anthropologie de Paris. *B. Soc. Yonne*: Bulletin de la Société des Sciences historiques et naturelles de l'Yonne. *B. Mon.*: Bulletin Monumental. *B. Arch. Stor. Dal.*: Bullettino di Archeologia e Storia Dalmata. *B. Com. Roma*: Bullettino d. Commissione Archeologica Comunale di Roma. *Bull. d. Ist.*: Bullettino dell' Istituto. *B. Arch. Crist.*: Bullettino di Archeologia Cristiana. *B. Paletn. It.*: Bullettino di Paletnologia Italiana. *Byz. Z.*: Byzantinische Zeitschrift.

Chron. d. Arts: Chronique des Arts. *Cl. R.*: Classical Review. *C. R. Acad. Insc.*: Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. *C. I. A.*: Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum. *C. I. G.*: Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum. *C. I. G. S.*: Corpus Inscriptionum Graeciae Septentrionalis. *C. I. L.*: Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum. *C. I. S.*: Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum. *Δελτ. Ἀρχ.*: Δελτίον Ἀρχαιολογικόν. *D. & S. Dict. Ant.*: Dictionnaire des Antiquités grecques et romaines par Ch. Daremberg et Edm. Saglio, avec le concours de E. Pottier.

Échos d'Or.: Les Échos d'Orient (Constantinople). *Ἐφ. Ἀρχ.*: Ἐφημερίς Ἀρχαιολογική. *Eph. Epig.*: Ephemeris Epigraphica.

Fundb. Schwab.: Fundberichte aus Schwaben, herausgegeben vom württembergischen anthropologischen Verein.

Gaz. B.-A.: Gazette des Beaux-Arts.

I. G. A.: Inscriptiones Graecae Antiquissimae, ed. Roehl. *I. G. Ins.*: Inscriptiones Graecarum Insularum. *I. G. Sic. It.*: Inscriptiones Graecae Siciliae et Italiae. *Intermédiaire*: Intermédiaire de chercheurs et des curieux.

Jb. Alt. Ges. L. P.: Neue Jahrbücher für das klassische Altertum, Geschichte und deutsche Literatur und für Pädagogik. *Jb. Arch. I.*: Jahrbuch d. k. d. Archäol. Instituts. *Jb. Phil. Päd.*: Neue Jahrbücher für Philologie und Pädagogik (Fleckeisen's Jahrbücher). *Jb. Preuss. Kunts.*: Jahrbuch d. k. Preuss.

Kunstsammlungen. *Jb. V. Alt. Rh.*: Jahrbücher des Vereins von Alterthumsfreunden im Rheinlande. *Jb. Ver. Dill.*: Jahrbuch des Vereins Dillingen. *Jh. Oesterr. Arch. I.*: Jahreshefte des oesterreichischen archäologischen Instituts. *J. Asiat.*: Journal Asiatique. *J. Am. Or. S.*: Journal of American Oriental Society. *J. Anth. Inst.*: Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. *J. Br. Arch. Ass.*: Journal of the British Archaeological Association. *J.H.S.*: Journal of Hellenic Studies. *J. Int. Arch. Num.*: Διέθνῃς Ἐφημερὶς τῆς νομισματικῆς ἀρχαιολογίας, Journal international d'archéologie numismatique (Athens).

Kb. Gesamtver.: Korrespondenzblatt des Gesamtvereins der deutschen Geschichts- und Altertumsvereine. *Kb. Wd. Z. Ges. K.*: Korrespondenzblatt der Westdeutschen Zeitschrift für Geschichte und Kunst. *Kunstchron.*: Kunstchronik.

Lex. Myth.: Ausführliches Lexikon der griechischen und römischen Mythologie, herausgegeben von W. H. Roscher (Leipsic, Teubner).

Mél. Arch. Hist.: Mélanges d'Archéologie et d'Histoire (of French School in Rome). *Athen. Mitth.*: Mittheilungen d. k. d. Archäol. Instituts, Athen. *Abth. Röm. Mitth.*: Mittheilungen d. k. d. Archäol. Instituts, Röm. *Abth. Mitth. Anth. Ges.*: Mittheilungen der anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien. *Mitth. C.-Comm.*: Mittheilungen der königlich-kaiserlichen Central-Commission für Erforschung und Erhaltung der Kunst- und historischen Denkmale. *Mitth. Nassau.*: Mittheilungen des Vereins für nassauische Altertumskunde und Geschichtsforschung. *Mitth. Vorderas. Ges.*: Mittheilungen der vorderasiatischen Gesellschaft. *Mon. Antichi*: Monumenti Antichi (of Accad. d. Lincei). *Mon. Mém. Acad. Insc.*: Monuments et Mémoires pub. par l'Acad. des Inscriptions, etc. *Mün. Akad.*: Königlich Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften, München. *Mus. Ital.*: Museo Italiano di Antichità Classiche.

N. D. Alt.: Nachrichten über deutsche Altertumsfunde. *Not. Scavi*: Notizie degli Scavi di Antichità. *Num. Chron.*: Numismatic Chronicle. *N. Arch. Ven.*: Nuovo Archivio Veneto. *N. Bull. Arch. Crist.*: Nuova Bullettino di Archeologia cristiana.

Pal. Ex. Fund.: Palestine Exploration Fund. *Πρακτικά: Πρακτικά τῆς ἐν Ἀθήναις ἀρχαιολογικῆς ἐταιρείας.*

R. Tr. Ég. Ass.: Recueil de travaux relatifs à la philologie et à l'archéologie égyptiennes et assyriennes. *Reliq.*: Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist. *Rend. Acc. Lincei*: Rendiconti d. r. Accademia dei Lincei. *Rep. f. K.*: Repertorium für Kunstwissenschaft. *R. Assoc. Barc.*: Revista da la Asociacion artistico-arqueologica Barcelonesa. *R. Arch. Bibl. Mus.*: Revista di Archivos, Bibliotecas, y Museos. *R. Arch.*: Revue Archéologique. *R. Art Anc. Mod.*: Revue de l'Art ancien et moderne. *R. Belge Num.*: Revue Belge de Numismatique. *R. Bibl.*: Revue Biblique Internationale. *R. Crit.*: Revue Critique. *R. Art Chrét.*: Revue de l'Art Chrétien. *R. Hist. d. Rel.*: Revue de l'Histoire des Religions. *R. Or. Lat.*: Revue de l'Orient Latin. *R. Ép. M. Fr.*: Revue Epigraphique du Midi de la France. *R. Ét. Gr.*: Revue des Études Grecques. *R. Ét. J.*: Revue des Études Juives. *R. Num.*: Revue Numismatique. *R. Sémi.*: Revue Sémitique. *Rhein. Mus.*: Rheinisches Museum für Philologie, Neue Folge. *R. Abruzz.*: Rivista Abruzzese di Scienze, Lettere ed Arte. *R. Ital. Num.*: Rivista Italiana Numismatica. *R. Stor. Calabr.*: Rivista Storica Calabrese. *R. Stor. Ital.*: Rivista Storica Italiana. *Röm. Quart.*: Römische Quartalschrift für christliche Altertumskunde und für Kirchengeschichte.

Sächs. Ges.: Sächsische Gesellschaft (Leipsic). *S.G.D.I.*: Sammlung der Griechischen Dialekt-Inschriften. *Sitzb.*: Sitzungsberichte. *S. Rom. d. Stor. Pat.*: Società Romana di Storia Patria. *Soc. Ant. Fr.*: Société des Antiquaires de France. *Soc. Ant.*: Society of Antiquaries. *S. Bibl. Arch.*: Society of Biblical Archaeology, Proceedings.

Θρακ. Ἐτ.: Θρακικὴ Ἐπετηρὶς, ἐτήσιον δημοσίευμα τῆς ἐν Ἀθήναις θρακικῆς ἀδελφότητος.

Wiener Z. Morgenl.: Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes.

Z. D. Pal. V.: Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palestina Vereins. *Z. Aeg. Sp. Alt.*: Zeitschrift für Aegyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde. *Z. Assyr.*: Zeitschrift für Assyriologie. *Z. Bild. K.*: Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst. *Z. Ethn.*: Zeitschrift für Ethnologie. *Z. Mün. Alt.*: Zeitschrift des Münchener Alterthumsvereins. *Z. Num.*: Zeitschrift für Numismatik.